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A Little Journey to Historic Lands

By WM. H. MAHER

A RIDE WITH CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

We are standing on the dock at Old Point Comfort, this brisk October morning, awaiting the steamer that is to take us at moderate speed up the James river to Richmond, a trip of about one hundred miles. And as we stand here looking off over the bay toward the two capes, between which the early settlers sailed over three hundred years ago, let us refresh our memory about the early attempts of the English to establish a colony in the new world.

How very little the most of us know about those early setlers, in comparison with what we could repeat, offhand, about the Pilgrims, the Puritans, and the Dutch. Historians have not been so interested in them. No Parkman has turned his vivid and illuminating pen upon them; no William Bradford or John Winthrop left behind such stories of the attempts at planting here, as were told of the settlements in Massachusetts.

John Fiske came to the rescue of "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," and tells the story in his captivating style; but after all, only a few pages are given to the early attempts, and none of the men who perished in the first expeditions stand out clear and individual.

The little that is known of their history would seem to offer rich material to the romancer, the painter, and the poet.

The Name of Virginia.

Bear in mind that the Pilgrims reached Plymouth in December, 1620. Before some of the men in that company were born (in 1584, to be precise,) an

OLD CHURCH, AT JAMESTOWN, VA.

English exploring expedition struck the coast of the new world at what is now North Carolina. They sailed north about one hundred miles, passed into Pamlico Sound, and landed at Roanoke Island. They found the Indians disposed to be friendly, and took it for granted that they were well up in geography, so asked them the name of their country. When they returned to England they said they had visited a country by the name of Wincandacoa. Elizabeth did not seem to fancy that mellifluous word and ordered that the new country be named Virginia.

But the truth was that the Indians understood the English just as little as the English understood them, and the one who was asked the name of his country had said, in admiration, "Wincan-da-coa," which signified, "What pretty clothes you wear!"

In the next spring Sir Walter Raleigh sent out a company of one hundred, or more, men to make a settlement in this country of Wincandacoa, but the leader decided that it was a poor place to plant a colony, and when Sir Francis Drake, that glorious English admiral, appeared upon the scene a year later, the whole company went back with him.

If only a Wm. Bradford had been amongst them and had left a record of that long year upon that lonely island, surrounded by the cruel sea and the more cruel Indians, how the world would have read and reread the story! But none was written.

The Second Expedition.

While that company was going to England another vessel was on its way to Virginia with supplies. Grenville, the captain, stopped at the island, and not seeing anything of the company that were thought to be there, supposed they had moved elsewhere temporarily, so he left a large amount of supplies for them, and fifteen men, and sailed away.

Two years later, in 1787, Raleigh sent out another company of about 150 people, of whom seventeen were women. They were to stop at Roanoke and take up the fifteen men who had been left there by Grenville, and then proceed farther inland, but in some way they were left on the island without means of getting away. They quickly discovered that the fifteen men they were to rescue had been killed by the Indians.

Is it not pathetic that at least one of that party was not alive to tell the history of those long, long two years? Perhaps his tale would have fallen into the hands of another Defoe and would have outrivaled Robinson Crusoe.

It was four years later when another expedition was sent out to rescue or help that large company left on Roanoke, but not one of them was to be found there alive. Was not this tragedy piling upon tragedy?

The Jamestown Settlers.

After these heart-rending failures the first real settlement had yet to be made, and it is this little fleet that we saw in imagination heading for Point Comfort, in 1607, and turning into the mouth of James river.

The command of those ships was given to Captain Christopher Newport, a famous seaman, who was to spend two months in discovery, and then take back to England "such principal commodities and merchandise as was there to be had." Among the notable men with him was one whose name is far better known than all the others—John Smith, who, though only thirty years of age, had already had a most romantic career.

The expedition was to enter Chesapeake Bay and select a site that would be tolerably safe from the Spaniards. For more than two weeks they sought a place of settlement; they named the promontory "Point Comfort," and named the river after the king; and passing down the James about thirty-two miles, they decided to settle upon a peninsula, which they supposed to be an island. They landed May 14, 1607 (or May 2, of our present reckoning), constructed a fort, mounted four or five cannon, and called the place Jamestown.

But I have run a little ahead of my story. Here comes our boat, and named, with delightful appropriateness, Pocahontas. We swing out into Hampton Roads, and are very soon passing close to the spot where was the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac, and by and by are at the dock at Newport News. Out in the river, not far from our lanching, deep in the mud, is the Cumberland, which was sunk by that same rebel ram, the Merrimac.

Here is Newport News. Why "News?" I often asked myself that question during the civil war. This is a point of land, and in old maps was called "Newport Ness." "Ness" is probably nose, or point, and what we call Newport News is really Point Newport. Before the late war it was a swamp; now it is as busy as a small Pittsburg, with its immense shipyards, large dry docks and noisy machine shops.

Then we pass down the broad river until at last we are nearing the spot that must always have great interest for the people of America.

Jamestown.

The settlers had been specially instructed not to plant themselves "in a low or moist place," but this island seemed to them an easy place to fortify, and though it was low and moist, and therefore malarious, they decided to settle there. They erected a wooden fort, and and for a church they nailed a board between two trees to serve as a reading desk, and stretched a canvas awning over it. There the Rev. Robert Hunt, "a high-minded and courageous divine, first clergyman of English America, read the Episcopal service and preached a sermon twice on every Sunday."

On the 22d of June Captain Newport sailed back to England with a cargo of sassafras and fine wood for wainscoting. He promised to be back in twenty weeks, but all the food he could leave in the fort was reckoned to be scarcely enough for fifteen weeks, so that all were at once put on short rations.

With such inadequate diet, with unfamiliar kinds of labor, and with the (to them) frightful heat of a Virginia summer, their condition was soon pitiable. Before the end of September more than fifty of the company were in their graves.

Newport did not return until January 2, 1608, and then found alive only 38 men. What had kept these alive?

To answer that is to tell the story of Captain John Smith, and a mighty interesting story it is, well worth your reading.

Captain John Smith.

You read the story of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas when you were going through your elementary geography; it is as clear in your mind now, probably, as it was fifty years ago. It will never pass into oblivion, and there are no reasons of any force for questioning it. If I owned a paper I'd take an entire page, and with good illustrations, give the story in full, but I am not sure that you will read even the little I shall give you.

Smith, with two white men and two Indian guides, had started upon an exploring expedition, when they were attacked by two hundred Indians. Fiske says: "It was quite like the quick-witted man to take out his compass and entertain the childish minds of the Indians with its quivering needle, which they could plainly see through the glass, but, strange to say, could not feel when they tried to touch it."

Smith was carried about from village to village, and at length brought before Powhatan, who received him in a long wigwam. Beside the chief sat his young squaws, and in front of them stood the grim warriors. The Indians debated together and presently two big stones were placed before the chief, and Smith was dragged thither and his head laid upon them; but while the warriors were standing, club in hands, to beat his brains out, the chief's young daughter, a girl of about twelve years,

Pocahontas.

rushed up and embraced him, and laid her head upon his to shield him, whereupon her father spared his life.

Have you not always had the keenest interest in that Indian maiden? What became of her?

Five years after this incident she was inveigled on board an English ship to be held as a hostage for her father's good behavior. What would have come of this is not possible to guess, but an Englishman there had lost his wife, and an affection sprang up between him and Pocahontas, who was then a widow.

John Rolfe had scruples about marrying her because she was a heathen; she was converted to Christianity and baptized under the name of Rebekah, and the marriage was solemnized in April, 1614, in the church at Jamestown.

In 1616 she was taken to England and Lady Delaware presented her at court. John Rolfe returned to Virginia in the next April and Pocahontas was to go with him, but she sickened and died, and was buried in England. She left one son, Thomas, who afterward resided in Virginia, where he has many descendants even at this day.

While she was in England she met John Smith, who spoke to her as to a princess, but she insisted that he should look upon her as if her father, and address her as his child.

Peace be with her. I know of nothing prettier than her story in all the annals of the Indians.

By the intercession of Pocahontas the colonists effected a kind of alliance with the Indians, which proved extremely valuable throughout the year 1608. Without it they might have perished before the arrival of farther supplies.

In 1609 the men in England issued alluring prospectuses of the wealth to be gained in the new world, and as a result some 500 people—men, women and children—were got together and sent over, with ample supplies, in nine ships, under command of Captain Newport. This fleet met with terrible storms and two ships were wrecked, so that the survivors, 300 or more, did not reach Jamestown until August.

Among these newcomers were some mischief-makers, of course, and John Smith determined to find a better place for a colony; he sailed up the river and bought a tract of land near to where Richmond now stands. On the way back to Jamestown he was so badly wounded, by the explosion of a bag of gunpowder, that it was necessary for him to go to England, leaving in October.

Starvation at Jamestown.

When Smith left the colony it numbered 500 souls, many of them "unruly gallants." They got into trouble with the Indians, slaughtered the settlers' hogs, and murdered the settlers when opportunity offered. There was not enough shelter when winter fell and many died of the cold. The approach of spring saw the last of their food consumed, and famine began to claim its victims.

The Indians watched the course of events and now and then shot arrows into them tipped with death. After their corn was gone the people lived for awhile on roots and herbs, and then they resorted to cannibalism. The details are most horrible.

When Newport arrived in May he found a haggard remnant of 60 all told, with the gleam of madness in their eyes. It was decided to abandon Virginia, and the doleful company went aboard the pinnaces and started down the river.

What a scene was here for the brush of a painter! What a subject for a southern poet! After their strivings and starvings, and hopes and despairs, at last they were turning their backs upon what the English poets had told them was "earth's Paradise."

Toward Monday, the next day, as they were speeding down the river, they saw a speck upon the waters, then a boat, then white men, and a message that the governor, with three well-stocked ships, was passing Point Comfort on his way to Jamestown.

Their boats were turned upstream, and on the next Sunday Lord Delaware stepped from his boat, and falling upon his knees, lifted his hands in thanks to God that he had come in time to save Virginia to England.

Beginning of Better Times.

This was the beginning of better times; the improvement was very slow, but it was steady.

In the later part of 1611 a fresh supply of settlers raised the number to 800, and a good stock of cows, oxen and goats was added to their resources. They continued to increase and swarmed in the next five years, founding several villages along the river.

In 1617, when a new governor came over, he found a new industry, which was fast becoming established, and acquiring large dimensions, the growing of tobacco.

Will you object to my giving a paragraph here from John Fiske (whom I have been quoting freely) about tobacco?

SHIRLEY, ON THE JAMES RIVER, VIRGINIA.

The first recorded mention of tobacco is in Columbus' diary for Nov. 20, 1492. The use of it was soon introduced into Spain, and into France about 1560. Probably you recall that it was sent to France by the ambassador at Lisbon, Jean Nicot, and it was in honor of him that it received its name, Nicotiana. It is supposed that the English colonists who went home from Roanoke, in 1586, carried the weed to England, and in spite of the Pope's bulls, King James' counter blast, and all other opposition, it continued to grow in favor.

Tobacco at Jamestown.

In Virginia the first settlers found the Indians cutting tobacco in small gardens. The first English experiment with it was said to have been made by the John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas. Very quickly the cultivation became firmly established, and the people devoted themselves and the land more and more to this one crop. It is said that tobacco then sold in London at $12 per pound. It is generally admitted that a dollar had a purchasing power three hundred years ago equal to five dollars today, so that the price of tobacco then was equivalent to $60 today. No wonder they all turned to and planted it.

By 1622 the population of Virginia was at least 4,000, tobacco fields were flourishing, good houses had been built and furnished with furniture brought from England, and the James river was settled as far as Richmond.

From that time forward the state increased in population, and through tobacco increased in wealth.

In 1676, during Bacon's rebellion, Jamestown was burned to the ground. It arose from its ashes, but was destroyed again in the last years of the century, and was never rebuilt. It had never been a healthful location, so in 1699 the capital was moved to Williamsburg, seven miles inland from the river, and the old town was allowed to go to ruin.

Jamestown Today.

I am afraid you will say I have been an unconscionable time arriving at the Jamestown of today, but I had to get this straight for my own comfort, before I could give you the little that is to be said about it today.

And first, when you read of the coming Jamestown celebration in 1907, you will perhaps be surprised to learn that, while it is in honor of the old settlement, it is not to be held at Jamestown at all! Isn't that queer?

The location is Sewell's Point, which is across Hampton Roads from Old Point Comfort; an ideal spot for a Virginia celebration, but a good ways off to be called "The Jamestown Exposition."

Of Jamestown city nothing is left. Many owners have possessed the land, but they have let is run down. Most of the land that the original town was built upon is now covered by water, and the river was fast eating away all of it, but the United States is now building a sea-wall about what is left, to preserve that much for future generations.

All that can be seen of its former grandeur is the ivy-mantled ruins of the old church tower, and a few cracked and crumbling tombstones.

The place is easily reached by stage from Williamsburg, and I cannot fancy that anyone who attends the Jamestown exposition next year will be content to go home without visiting this old place, and its almost sacred memories of the courage, privation and suffering of the men who planted and maintained the first English settlement in America.

Up the River to Richmond.

The whole charm of this great river is not found at the little landing we have just passed. It is a quiet day and the waters are placid. The land along the shore is far better than what we saw along the railroad. Fine old mansions are to be seen, and one rather expects to see troops of slaves in the fields.

Here is Harrison's Landing, where prisoners were exchanged during the Civil War. This is City Point, and an old mansion is pointed out as having been Grant's headquarters. Then we touch at Bermuda Hundred, which was Gen. Butler's base during one period of the war. At Shirley, a fine old house is pointed out that is claimed to have been built in 1642, and paid for in tobacco. There is Malvern Hill, where McClellan, with 90,000 Union troops, fought the 50,000 rebels, and did not gain a victory. "During the night McClellan retired." He was good at "retiring."

Here we enter Dutch Gap canal, where Butler put his men to work to save a distance of seven miles by cutting through a few hundred feet. Like most of Butler's military campaigns, it proved a disappointment, but it is now doing the good work of peace and commerce.

Farther along is Drewry's Bluff, where was a rebel fort that commanded the river and protected Richmond.

The day is now so deep in the shadows we can see little but the lights peeping out of the windows of the houses along the banks, until the lights of Richmond appear, and seem to be coming toward us.

It has been a long, but a very pleasant day, and an extremely interesting ride. Events that were but shadowy memories before have now become quick with life and reality. So vivid have the old stories come back to us that "we two" have been sure that we saw some of the cavaliers riding along the shores, and the mother's heart has been very tender for the little Indian maiden, who died so far away from these pleasant scenes.

But here is the dock and the noise and bustle of the usual landing place. We are once more in Richmond and her lights are shining up and down her seven hills. We are ready for a good supper and for a soft bed.

Yes, driver, take us to "The Jefferson" for the night. We have lived three hundred years today.

HOW THE JAPANESE MAKE CAMPHOR

When a camphor tree in Japan has been felled, it is cut into chips, which are laid in a tub or a large iron pot, partly filled with water, and placed over a slow fire. Through holes in the bottom of this tub steam slowly rises and, as it heats the chips, generates oil of camphor.

There is a closely-fitting cover to the tub, from which a bamboo pipe leads to a succession of other tubs similarly connected, the last of which is divided into two compartments, one above the other, and perforated between them, so that the oil and water can pass to the lower compartment.

In the upper chamber is a layer of straw, which catches and holds the deposit of camphor in crystals, as it cools. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs, and sent to market. The Japanese use the oil for illuminating and for other purposes.—Pearson's Weekly.

ROOTS OF PLANTS.

Interesting experiments have been made to test the power of root penetration in various soils. An excavation was made some six feet in depth, so as to leave a vertical wall of soil. Against this a jet of water was played from a garden sprinkler, until the earth was washed away and the roots of growing plants were laid bare.

Roots thus exposed in a field of rye, and in one of beans, and in a bed of garden peas, had all the appearance of a matted felt of white fibers, which spread downward about four feet. Similar inspection of roots of wheat showed that in seven months they had reached a depth of three feet and a half.

The root fibers of both maize and clover have been traced to a depth of 16 feet in a light, rich, sandy soil.

Two Slight Objections.

The only ground on which objection to him (Governor Higgins' candidate for speaker, James W. Wadsworth, jr.) is offered is that of youth and inexperience in the work of the assembly.—Buffalo News.

The ACCOMPLICE

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By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

CHAPTER XXI—(Continued).

"That question has already been asked and answered," Judge Dudley interrupted.

"I think not, your honor," I persisted. "The witness said he could not distinguish one signature from the other, and he now says Miss Emory could imitate her employer's signature to perfection, but he has not told us why he selects one in preference to the other."

"I submit that this is argument," interposed Gilbert, rising as he spoke, "and I object to it."

"Objection sustained. Now, Mr. Barstow——"

The judge turned to the counsel, but I refused to be snubbed or side-tracked and remained standing.

"I have another question, if the court will not allow that one," I persisted.

"Good for you, Foreman! Stick it out!"

I half turned as I heard Bayne's encouraging whisper, but the judge's disapproving glance arrested my further movement.

"I cannot have the orderly conduct of the case interrupted, sir," he decided. "Please take your seat."

"May I not ask one more question, your honor?" I pleaded. "This is an important point, and——"

"That is an improper statement for you to make, sir——"

"I beg your honor will allow the juror to proceed," interrupted Barstow.

The judge impatiently shoved aside the papers on his desk, glancing angrily at the jury box.

"Well, what do you want to know?" he demanded, in a tone of annoyance.

"I want to know why the witness has concealed the facts he has just related until the present moment?" I responded.

"I object to the word 'concealed,'" interposed Gilbert. "The witness was not questioned concerning the matter, and that is all there is to it."

"I should like the witness' own answer," I retorted.

"Sic 'em! Sic 'em!" whispered an approving voice behind me.

"I did not think it my duty to volunteer testimony," responded the witness, lamely.

"And yet you knew it went to the core of the case," I persisted.

"Now, that will do," interposed his honor. "Do you wish to cross-examine, Mr. Barstow?"

"Did you ever—" I began.

"That will do, sir!" thundered Judge Dudley. "Didn't you hear me, sir? That will do!"

"Did you ever see Miss Emory actually sign—"

"Mr. Lambert, if you speak another word I'll hold you in contempt of court!"

The judge leaned threateningly over his desk, and menaced me with his finger as he spoke, and at the same moment some one gently patted me on the back.

"Did you ever see Miss Emory actually sign Mr. Shaw's name?" demanded Barstow, taking up my question.

"No, sir."

"Then all this you have told us is mere hearsay, is it?"

"I heard it from Mr. Shaw."

"Who is dead and can't be cross-examined! Your honor, I move to strike every word of this testimony from the record."

Barstow pointed to the stenographer's open notebook as he spoke.

"Motion granted. Strike it out."

Bayne patted my knee as Judge Dudley gave the order, and, glancing covertly at the faces of my other associates, it dawned upon me that I might yet become the leader of these men—the real Foreman of the Chain-Gang—and at the luncheon hour I received a small ovation.

XXII.

Gilbert evidently recognized that striking testimony from the record does not wipe it from the memory, for when the court reconvened he allowed the question of forgery to remain where Dr. MacLean had left it, and made no immediate effort to re-enforce his case against the defendant on that point. But if he believed the testimony had made any very strong impression upon the audience I had reason to think he was mistaken as far as the jurors were concerned. The fact of murder had been established and the defendant's opportunity to commit it stood demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt. But the proof of her motive scarcely justified more than a strong suspicion, and I did not believe there was a man on the jury who would have decided against her as matters stood. Indeed, I was convinced that Barstow could not only acquit the defendant, but expose the guilty party if he grasped the opportunities, and I resolved that the case should not remain a mystery if I could help it.

The prosecutor began the afternoon's proceedings by producing an affidavit made by Mr. Shaw in a real estate transaction a few weeks prior to his death, in which he swore that he was an unmarried man, and I immediately saw we were entering upon a new phase of the case.

Barstow made no objection to the proof proposed. On the contrary, he offered to admit that Shaw was unmarried at the time of his death, if the prosecutor thought the fact essential, and when Gilbert declined to take advantage of the admission he protested against his opponent's waste of time. Indeed, from that moment Barstow began to hurry his adversary, and continued to press him at every possible opportunity. Gilbert no sooner placed a witness on the stand than Barstow was at his heels wanting to know what he expected to prove by the testimony, and offering to concede all an examination could possibly disclose. But though the prosecutor never availed himself of these repeated propositions to shorten the trial, Barstow invariably managed to anticipate the testimony in his arguments, and when the jury finally heard it from the witnesses it seemed stale and unimportant.

Did Gilbert desire to how how Mr. Shaw had disposed of all his property and turned it into cash, or its equivalent, and deposited it in a Venezuelan bank in Alice Emory's name? The testimony would reveal what he wanted to prove? Of course it would! But why waste time taking testimony to prove what was indisputably true? Hadn't he fairly stated all Gilbert could extract from any witness as to the deposit in the Venezuelan bank? Was there anything more to it than the prosecutor had outlined in his opening speech? No? Very well, then! There was no use piling up proof to establish what the defense was willing to concede, and it would concede the foreign bank deposit in Miss Emory's name, and any other little details which the prosecutor deemed essential.

At last Gilbert turned upon his tormentor.

"If my learned opponent is so anxious to expedite this trial," he exclaimed, "let him admit that the defendant knew of the securities deposited in Venezuela in her name, and I will accommodate him."

Barstow regarded his adversary with an expression of scornful contempt.

"I offer to concede facts—not fancies," he retorted.

"My proposition had reference to a fact."

"It has reference to a breezy fancy born in the wind-swept cavern of your mind, sir!"

"The breeze is a cyclone which will blow you away, Barstow!"

"Now, gentlemen!"

The audience was rustling with excitement as the judge's admonition parted the combatants, and it was some moments before quiet was restored.

Then Gilbert took up his interrupted examination and speedily succeeded in establishing the identity of the securities deposited in the Venezulean bank in Miss Emory's name, but all his efforts to follow up this proof were frustrated. Again and again he returned to the attack, and I could appreciate the vital importance of the position he was attempting to carry. If he could prove the defendant knew of valuable property which had been intrusted to her keeping, the motive for the murder would be only too apparent. Barstow, however, was keenly alive to the peril of the situation, and met every onslaught with vigorous objections which hurled his adversary back to the conceded lines.

At last the prosecutor abandoned the task and began a new assault. In quick succession he offered a number of letters in evidence, but again Barstow opposed him tooth and nail, and one after another the proposed exhibits were ruled out by the judge, and not one of them came under the observation of the jury. Indeed, so closely did Barstow mask the identity of this correspondence that Gilbert was not even permitted to tell who wrote the letters or who received them, and for some time I had no idea of what he was attempting to prove. Finally, however, I remembered his claim that Miss Emory had desired to become Shaw's wife, and had threatened him with exposure when he had refused to comply with her wish, and I concluded that the prosecutor was unsuccessfully attempting to substantiate this part of his opening speech.

Although his moves were repeatedly checked and turned, Gilbert stuck doggedly to his task, displaying wonderful resourcefulness and ingenuity. Once or twice he seemed on the verge of success, but Barstow's stubborn resistance always prevailed in the end, and left him master of the situation. Indeed, the fight continued so long without advantage to the prosecutor that it grew monotonous and at last some one in the audience laughed. Instantly the lawyer's face darkened with anger, and as he turned to the sound I saw his eyes rest a moment on Barbara Frayne. Her expression was perfectly grave, but I could see the color mounting to her cheeks as Gilbert's glance passed her and swept along row after row of faces until he had inspected every person in the room. When he turned to the bench again he appeared more severe and determined than I had imagined he could be.

"Your honor," he began, "I have endeavored to conduct this trial up to the present time without formality, but at this point I must request the court to exclude all witnesses from the room."

"Isn't it rather late in the day for my friend to make this request?" he inquired of the court. "Is he going to call any more witnesses? If not, I protest it is not courteous to exclude my witnesses when I did not exclude his."

"There is no use protesting, counselor. The request is entirely proper, and I shall grant it. All persons under subpoena in the case of the People against Alice Emory will retire to my private room, and wait there in charge of an officer until they are called upon to testify."

A general movement began from all parts of the room as the judge ceased speaking, and then for the first time I noticed that Miss Mapes and Betty Field had been seated near Colonel Frayne and his daughter, and the three women exchanged a few whispered words before the housekeeper and her companion rose and walked towards the door through which twenty or more persons were being herded by the court attendants.

When quiet had been restored, Gilbert again rose and addressed the court.

"Your honor, I now request that no person be allowed to enter or leave the court room during the examination of the next witness."

Barstow looked up at his opponent with an angry sneer.

"Please, mister, may I breathe durng this function?" he muttered.

The prosecutor swung on his heel, and, leaning forward, looked his opponent squarely in the eyes.

"I'll make you hold your breath!" he retorted, sternly.

Barstow tipped his chair back with an uneasy laugh, and the judge rapped sharply for order.

"Any person desiring to retire from the court room before the next witness leaves the stand must do so now," he directed.

No one in the audience stirred at the announcement, and an expectant hush followed.

"Officer, lock the doors.—Now, Mr. Gilbert."

His honor turned briskly to the prosecutor, who rose and glanced at the attendant standing before the door of the judge's chamber.

"Call Madeleine Mapes," he commanded, sharply.

XXIII.

Although I had seen Mr. Shaw's housekeeper on three occasions before Gilbert summoned her to testify, I had never had a fair opportunity to study her until she faced me on the witness stand. The woman's Christian name exactly described her but nevertheless, she impressed me as one of those persons for whom Christian names are superfluous. Mapes would have sufficed her for all the ordinary purposes of life, though the prefix "Miss" might have been conceded her for formal occasions. One could even fancy her being called "dear Miss Mapes," at very impulsive moments, but I could not imagine anybody addressing her as Medeleine under any circumstances whatever. She was a tall, slim, dignified person, approaching middle age. Her thin face, with its high cheek bones, prominent lower jaw, and large, firm mouth, could not by any stretch of imagination have been called handsome, but it was decidedly interesting, and although it expressed determination, if not obstinacy, in almost every line, it was neither hard nor disagreeable. Indeed, her large brown eyes suggested possibilities of deep feeling, and her wavy gray hair, parted in the middle and looped over her temples, gave her an almost kindly expression. But as though she realized this softening effect, and despised it as a weakness, Miss Mapes had neutralized it as far as possible by a hideous black bonnet tied tightly under her chin with long black ribbons. The rest of her attire was likewise apparently designed to eliminate every vestige of personal charm, and so lugubrious was it that the long, gun-metal watch chain suspended from her neck was a positive relief to the eye and inspired the hope that her black, lisle thread gloves might contain something as cheerful as a mourning ring. In fact, it seemed as though nature had intended the woman to be sympathetic and comely, but she had willed otherwise, and on the surface she was as callous and severe as manner and clothes could make her.

Gilbert studied his witness for some moments before addressing her, and I could hear the big clock behind the judge's desk ticking the seconds away as the woman met the silent examination with a steady stare.

"Miss Mapes, you are an intimate friend of the defendant's, are you not?"

The housekeeper eyed her questioner suspiciously.

"Miss Emory and I are friends," she answered, cautiously.

"And you believe her guiltless of the charge against her, do you not?"

"I certainly do."

"Then truth cannot injure her in any way, can it?"

Miss Mapes shrugged her shoulders noncommittally.

"It depends upon who is speaking," she snapped. "Some tongues are naturally formed for lying. They'd twist the best truth in the telling."

The audience chuckled delightedly, and some one started applause, which was instantly silenced by the judge's gavel. Gilbert displayed no resentment at the witness' retort, but returned to the task of conciliating her with admirable tact and good nature. Miss Mapes, however, was in no mood to be placated or reassured. She was disdainfully suspicious of the prosecutor's deference, and the more consideration he displayed the less he received. She deliberated over each question before answering it, and more than once I thought the examiner's en-

Seed Corn King of the World

How C. S. Clark, an Enterprising Ohio Man, Built Up His Business.

This is a story, never before published, of how C. S. Clark, of the little village of Wakeman, Ohio, beginning in 1878, when he was but 18 years old, with an acre of ground rented from his father, and $5 in money, given to him by his mother, became within a few years the recognized "Seed Corn King of the world." From a nucleus of but half a dozen customers, Mr. Clark's customers are now to be found in every state in the Union and in every civilized country, and among them are numbered the largest wholesale seed concerns in existence. Incidentally it may be stated that Mr. Clark has been the direct means of hundreds of farmers being able to pay off the mortgages on their farms.

The story of Mr. Clark's success in this somewhat unusual avocation reads like one of Oliver Optic's stories for boys. Mr. Clark, or "Charlie," as he is known by his friends, was born and raised in Wakeman, a village of but a few hundred inhabitants, and in that village he still resides. When but 18 years old he graduated from the local schools. He wanted to go to some city, but as he was heavily in debt for a boy of his age, his father insisted upon his remaining at home, working hard, and paying his creditors. As his father's word was law in his family, the boy began to look about him for some means to earn more money than he could make from simple farming. He conceived the idea of raising corn for seed purposes and selling it.

His father rented him an acre of ground, the rent to be paid from the proceeds derived from the sale of the first crop grown on the land. Mrs. Clark, his mother, gave the boy $5 in money, and with it he one day went to Cleveland, where he purchased a quantity of seed corn. After paying for the seed and for his railroad fare to and from Cleveland young Clark had but fifteen cents left of the $5. With the fifteen cents he purchased fifteen postal cards. The fifteen postal cards he sent to fifteen seed firms, notifying them that in the fall he would have a quantity of seed corn to sell, and asking them to quote prices. To these fifteen postal cards he received but two replies, and to these two firms, in the fall, after he had harvested his small crop, he shipped his corn. The corn had been so carefully prepared before being shipped, and was of such an unusually fine quality that the two firms that bought it wrote to Clark and congratulated him on his crop, and asked to be allowed to bid on his next fall's crop.

From that time on Clark's business grew. Year by year he raised more corn of different varieties. The total receipts for the first year's crop were but $18. The corn was shelled by hand, and cleaned by the wind by Clark dropping handfuls of it from the top of his father's hog pen to a blanket spread upon the ground beneath.

It was not long before Clark was out of debt. As his business of raising seed corn grew he began to contract with neighboring farmers to raise for him certain quantities of different kinds of corn. When the crops were ready for him he paid for them in cash, sold them at a profit, and put the proceeds in the bank. Thus, by persistent effort, hard work, foresight and strict attention to business, this little beginning has developed into one doing hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, and Clark has been given the credit by the seed trade of the world of being the largest shipper of seed sweet corn, field corn and popcorn in existence.

Clark now has two large warehouses in Wakeman, each containing acres of floor space, thousands of feet of bin room for storage, drying, etc., together with large power shellers and cleaners. One of these warehouses is located beside a "siding" of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, and from December 1 to June 1 it is a daily sight to see a whole train of box cars being loaded on one side of the building, while on the other side are dozens of wagons of corn being unloaded. This warehouse consists of two stories, and on the upper floor, spread out in shallow bins, can be seen thousands of bushels of many varieties of seed corn. It is a beautiful sight, and one worth going far to witness, to see the many-colored ears of corn lying side by side in their bins. There are red, yellow, purple, golden, white, orange and even black colored ears, all shining as though they had been polished by hand.

Clark also has a large elevator in Herrick, Mich., and branches in Henry, Huron, Fulton and Wood counties, Ohio. Each year he contracts with dozens of farmers to raise for him a certain number of acres of a certain kind of corn. He furnishes the seed, and it is stipulated in the contract that the corn is to be raised a certain distance from any other growing corn, so that it is impossible for any other corn to be mixed with that for which Clark has contracted. When these crops are harvested they are shipped to one of Clark's warehouses, and the farmers that have grown the corn are paid the highest market prices for it. In this way hundreds of farmers, especially in Ohio, have been enabled to pay off the mortgages on their farms, and this year they are talking of organizing a "Clark's Seed Corn Growers' Association" for the purpose of meeting occasionally and considering how to grow better corn for the "Seed King." As showing the immense quantity of corn that is yearly raised for Clark, this year he will receive from Bellevue township, Huron county, alone, over 50,000 bushels.

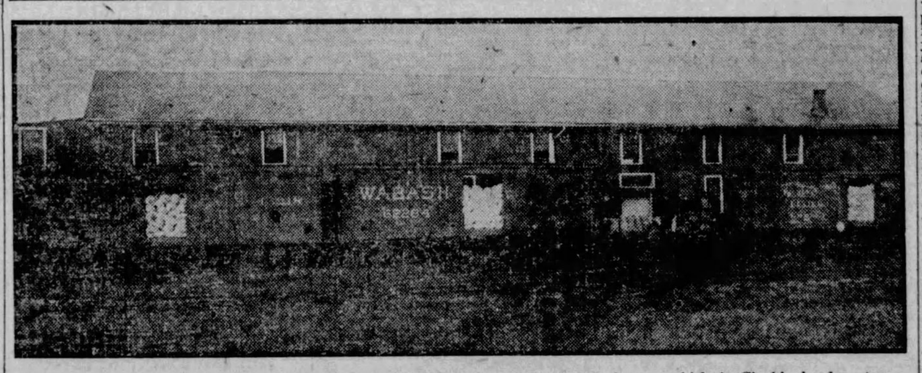
This year in one county (Huron) Clark had over 3,000 acres under contract, and altogether over 100 different varieties of corn have been raised for him this season. Last year Clark shipped over 200,000 bushels of seed corn to his customers, and he expects to nearly double that amount this year. He has in sight this year over 10,000 bushels of popcorn, consisting of seven varieties. Then there will be thousands and thousands of bushels of sweet and field corn. A good share of Clark's trade is with Canada, which buys from him an average of 50,000 bushels annually.

In the rush of the season's work a car has been loaded for shipment with 1,000 bushels of corn in one hour and forty-eight minutes. Mr. Clark ships his corn both shelled and on the ear. Corn on the ear is shipped in barrels. From each ear the end, or "nubbin," which is attached to the stalk, is trimmed off, and each ear is then packed carefully on end in the barrel. All shelled corn is carefully screened and cleaned before being shipped.

Mr. Clark sells no seed to the retail trade nor for individual use, unless occasionally some one in Wakeman wants a bushel or two of popcorn for his own use. Clark trades entirely with wholesale concerns, and all his corn is sold for seed purposes only. One of his best customers, to whom he sells thousands of dollars' worth of corn annually, is the great Philadelphia seed firm of W. Atlee Burpee & Co., whose name is a household word among farmers and truckers the world over.

Having made a life study of growing seed corn, Mr. Clark has had ample opportunity to improve old varieties and introduce new ones, and has been very successful along that line, as many of the standard varieties are due to his careful selection. Among the different kinds originated and introduced by him, and which are now grown in the United States and Canada, are the following: Clark's Mastodon, large ear, yellow dent; Clark's Whitecap, yellow dent; Clark's Huron, early, yellow dent; Hills' Golden Superior, yellow dent; Mills' Mortgage Lifter, yellow dent; Clark's Improved Leaming, yellow dent; Clark's Improved Adam's Early Sweet Corn; Clark's New Nonesuch sweet corn; Clark's Cuban Giant ensilage corn; Clark's Improved Hickory King corn; Clark's White Evergreen sweet corn, etc.

In all, the "Seed Corn King of the World" grows and sells 113 varieties of seed corn, including fifty-seven varieties of sugar corn, thirty-four varieties of dent field corn, thirteen varieties of flint field corn, seven varieties of popcorn, and two varieties of sweet corn.



One of C. S. Clark's largest warehouses, located in Wakeman. At this warehouse, which is Clark's headquarters, thousands of bushels of all varieties of seed corn are received every year, and after being shelled, cleaned and assorted, are shipped to points all over the world.

The picture shows a train being loaded with seed corn for shipment. The central figure of the group of men standing on the ground between the cars, is Clark, the "Seed Corn King."

durance was at an end. His patience, however, was apparently inexhaustible, and the most aggravating answers left him perfectly unruffled. It was not until he touched upon the housekeeper's disappearance from Pollicet that his manner changed and his questions became more insistent.

The witness had been given the position of caretaker of Mr. Shaw's Pollicet farm after his death, had she not? . . . Why had she surrendered her duties to another person and departed from the state shortly after the inquest?—That was her private business? Why did she take the ex-housemaid, Betty Field, with her on that private business. Because she needed companionship? Then why . . .

What was the prosecutor driving at? Did he mean to imply that the witness was trying to escape from testifying? Then why had she returned in time for the trial? She'd come back voluntarily, hadn't she? The prosecutor hadn't brought her back, had he? No one could have brought her back. Wasn't that so? Then what did he mean by his insinuations and insults and twistings and turnings and pretense of fair play?

Although I knew the woman was dodging, I could not but admire the courage with which she turned upon the prosecutor with her breathless burst of questions, but my admiration was tempered by the suspicion that she was fighting, not to help her friend, but to save herself.

Gilbert made no further attempt to soothe the witness after her hostile outburst, but, accepting the gage of battle, settled down to fight it out.

"Miss Mapes, did you ever see the defendant wearing a blue skirt of this shade and texture?"

I started at the question, and instantly Gilbert's opening words recurred to my mind. When we found the wearer of the skirt from which the telltale threads were torn, he had told us, we would know the murderer of Mr. Gregory Shaw. This, then, was the crucial moment of the trial.

Miss Mapes carefully examined the exhibit which had been handed her, and to my intense surprise nodded as she returned it.

"I have seen Miss Emory wear a dark blue skirt," she responded, calmly, "but I couldn't say it was exactly like this sample."

"But substantially the same?"

"I could not say."

The examiner paused, and, unable to bear the nervous strain of the suspense, I glanced from the witness to the excited faces in the audience. Barbara Frayne was leaning forward, her hands resting on the bench in front of her, her gaze fixed on the housekeeper's face, and, noting her anxious expression, I turned away, fearing to meet her eyes.

"When did you last see the defendant wearing such a skirt?"

Miss Mapes carefully considered the question, but her eyes never left the prosecutor, and as she weighed the answer she appeared the calmest person in the room.

"More than two years ago."

"You saw it after she ceased to wear it?"

"Yes."

"When did you last see it?"

"I don't remember."

"Where did you last see it?"

"In the closet of my room."

"Of your room? How did it happen to be there?"

"Miss Emory gave it to me."

"When did she give it to you?"

"Nearly two years ago."

"What did you do with it?"

"I ripped the silk lining out of it and threw the rest away."

"Where did you throw it?"

"I don't remember."

"Why don't you remember?"

"Because I haven't charged my mind with the whereabouts of every bit of rubbish I've thrown away in the last two years."

"How long ago did you throw away this particular bit of rubbish?"

"I don't remember."

"Was it since Mr. Shaw's death?"

The witness hesitated a moment, and, though her glance never wavered, I felt my hand trembling on the arm of my chair as the prosecutor again put his ominous question.

"Was it since Mr. Shaw's death, Miss Mapes?"

"You know it wasn't!" she burst out, snappishly. "It was almost, if not quite, two years ago. I don't remember which.

I could hear the audience giving vent to its relief, but I took no satisfaction in the sounds. In my opinion the testimony entitled the defendant to something more than sympathy. It demanded her complete vindication, and for this the detection of the guilty party was essential. Unless the real criminal were exposed, her acquital would be at best but negative justice, and my mind was already intent upon the track of the witness.

I knew that the housekeeper had been detected in the act of destroying something in the furnace after the discovery of the crime; she had occupied Miss Emory's room on the night of the murder, and now it appeared that she was the last owner of the blue skirt.

This last fact intensified my early suspicions against the woman, and I thrilled with excitement as the prosecutor paused and whispered to one of his assistants. Surely he would bring out the rest of the story as I knew it, and see where the proofs were pointing. He had the necessary clew in his possession. Would he have pursuit of the defendant and camp on the housekeeper's trail?

"What was the condition of the skirt when you threw it away, Miss Mapes? Could it have been worn?"

I recognized the vital significance of the prosecutor's question, and listened eagerly for the answer.

"I don't think so."

"Why don't you think so?"

I almost smiled as I heard the question. Gilbert was clearly on the trail now, and I hung breathlessly on his every word.

"Because I remember ripping the lining out, and if the rest had been wearable I'd have given it to some poor person. I don't believe in waste."

"Did you recall any person other than Miss Emory wearing a blue skirt in your household?"

"No; but there might have been others. The material is in common use for men's clothes as well as women's."

"Miss Mapes, when did you first hear of Mr. Shaw's death?"

The housekeeper answered this question, and then, to my intense chagrin, the prosecutor started upon a line of inquiry which speedily carried him far afield, and left me to follow him as best I could in my amazement and dismay. Again and again he struck the housekeeper's track, but no sooner was he headed in her direction than some chance word would divert him, and he would swerve from the path and plunge in a blind thicket of details. At times it seemed as though he were intentionally avoiding the subject of Miss Mapes' whereabouts on the night of November 2d, so perilously close did he come to the question which would have focused attention upon her and changed the whole course of the trial. But as the examination continued I realized that accident and not design was responsible for the omission, and the minuteness of his inquiries encouraged me to believe that sooner or later he might light upon the necessary query.

The witness's tactics, however, were even more difficult to understand than Gilbert's. She had gone out of the way to advise me of her occupancy of Miss Emory's room, but she took no pains to supply the prosecutor with this information. She did not actually mislead him, as far as I could see, but she gave him no assistance. Her answers were grudgingly short and unsuggestive, but they indicated no active opposition to the examiner. If he bent all his energy upon some unimportant subject which might have been disposed of with a word, she allowed him to uncover it detail by detail, until the futility of further search was demonstrated to every eye. When he stood on the verge of a discovery, she gave him no sign of encouragement or warning, merely drifting on before him like a will-o'-the-wisp, elusive, intangible, mocking pursuit.

Thus the exhaustive and exhausting inquisition continued like the game of "Twenty Questions," amplified and extended almost beyond the limits of endurance. More than once I was upon the point of interrupting, but restrained myself, fearing to spoil some plan I did not understand and defeat the end in view. I had a hard struggle, however, to control myself at crucial moments when a single word or even a look might have given the necessary cue. "Now it is coming!" I whispered to myself over and over again; but as one opportunity after another slipped by, I lost hope, and grew more restless, irritated, and nervous with each succeeding question.

"Miss Mapes, how far was your room from Mr. Shaw's study?"

I leaned forward eagerly as the prosecutor put the question, every nerve in my body tingling with excitement. Gilbert was squarely on the trail again! Would he keep it? In the intensity of the moment I lost all sense of my surroundings, and crouched in my seat like a hunter stalking long-sought game.

"My room was in what was called the west extension."

"And that is quite a long distance from Mr. Shaw's rooms"

"Yes."

"Too far for you to have heard the noise of a struggle, if there was a struggle in his rooms?"

"Much too far."

"And the servants? Could they have heard any such noise from their sleeping rooms?"

"I do not think they could."

"So Miss Emory was the only person whose room was so situated that she could easily hear any unusual noise in Mr. Shaw's study?"

"Yes."

"That is all. Your witness, Mr. Barstow!"

I fairly gasped as Gilbert turned to his opponent. Was it possible that he was abandoning the pursuit at the very moment of success? Did he suspect nothing? Was he blind?

"No questions."

I heard Barstow's words, but I could not credit my ears. He could not be allowing the witness to escape in this fashion! It was too preposterous for belief.

"Your are excused, madam, but do not leave the building without the direction of the court."

Miss Mapes had risen and was actually moving toward the judge's chambers before I awoke to the reality of what was happening, and in the excitement of the moment I forgot the deference due the court.

"Wait!" I almost shouted.

The woman visibly started as I spoke, but turned to me with a not unfriendly nod.

"Did you occupy your own room on the night of the murder?" I demanded, breathlessly.

"I did not. I occupied Miss Emory's."

I saw Judge Dudley's finger menacing me as I put the question, and at the same moment Barstow and Gilbert sprang to their feet, but the housekeeper answered before anyone could interfere, and a deep hush followed. Then his honor broke the silence.

"Return to the witness chair, if you please, madam," he requested, sternly. "Take your seats, gentlemen! Everybody in the room sit down!" he added, in a voice of thunder.

The crash of his heavy gavel startled me, and glancing over the room I saw that more than half the spectators had risen to their feet.

XXIV.

The moment the room settled down again both Gilbert and Barstow claimed the right to examine, and a hot skirmish followed, the combatants fighting at close range with words which had all the force and sting of blows. Finally the judge interfered with a decision in Gilbert's favor, and the defendant's counsel sullenly yielded, but without retreating from the rail against which he stood glaring at the witness as she faced her inquisitor.

"You say you occupied Miss Emory's room on the night of November 2d?" began the prosecutor, sharply.

"That is what I said."

Every syllable of the answer was defiant, challenging.

"Why didn't you say it sooner?"

"Because I wasn't asked."

"Then why didn't you volunteer the information?"

"Because I was advised that lawyers were smart enough to learn what they wanted without any help from womenfolk."

"Who gave you such advice?"

"Mr. Barstow."

"Mr. Barstow? Are you acting under his advice?"

"For want of better."

"Let me supply your want by recommending you to disclose at once any other facts which you have concealed up to date touching the death of Mr. Gregory Shaw."

"I'm not concealing anything."

The examiner paused and the witness' eyes rested for a moment on Barstow's face, but she answered its threat with a defiant stare and turned again to Gilbert.

"How did you come to occupy Miss Emory's room, as you have stated?"

"She requested me to do so."

"When?"

"On the afternoon of November 2d."

"What did she say?"

"She came to my room and told me that Mr. Shaw had asked her to become his wife, and that she had refused him, as usual—"

"As usual? Was it such a common occurrence?"

"Common enough. He'd proposed to her about eight times, I think."

The audience tittered in a nervous manner, and the sound grated upon me and aroused my indignation. Gilbert seemed equally annoyed, for he shot an angry glance at the crowded benches before he continued.

"Tell us what else Miss Emory said," he directed, at last.

"She told me Mr. Shaw had urged his suit with greater persistence than ever before, and would not take no for an answer," the witness responded, "and when she would not listen to him any longer he had become very excited, and threatened to shoot himself and her."

"What did she reply to those threats?"

"She resigned her position, and told him she would leave his house the following morning."

"What else did she tell you?"

"She said he grew terribly angry when she announced her resignation, and became so abusive that high words passed between them before she managed to escape from the study, and she was afraid to remain alone in her room. That's why she came to me."

"So you spent the night with her?"

"No. She stayed in my room and I occupied hers."

"I see. And what time did you part?"

"A little before eight o'clock."

"And when did you see her again?"

"About seven the next morning."

"Then, between eight o'clock in the evening and seven the next morning you don't know what she did, do you?"

"Of course not, but—"

"When did this quarrel between Miss Emory and Shaw take place?"

I started as Gilbert put the question. He had not been following up the witness in the way I had expected. His questions were apparently framed not to implicate her, but to strengthen his case against the defendant. Was he seizing upon the fact of a quarrel between Shaw and Miss Emory to supply a motive for the murder? My heart sank at the question and my brain began to whirl. Had Barstow feared this? Was his knowledge of this quarrel the secret of his attempt to get the housekeeper out of the way? Was my interference to supply the prosecutor with just the proof he needed? I could not, would not, believe it!

"Didn't you hear my question, Miss Mapes? When did this quarrel between Miss Emory and Shaw take place?"

The housekeeper stared at the examiner with an expression of dismay, and I knew that she, too, had scented the danger and was wildly seeking an escape.

"I didn't say they quarreled," she answered.

"Quite true—you didn't. You said high words passed between them."

"Yes, but—"

"Never mind the 'but.' When did those high words pass?"

"I—I didn't mean high words exactly. I meant to say—I should have said—"

Miss Mapes glanced helplessly at Barstow, but meeting his stony glare turned again to her questioner with the look of a hunted animal in her eyes.

"Well?"

"I—I don't remember exactly what she said," she gasped.

"But you received the impression that they had not parted on good terms?"

"Yes—no. I—I don't know."

"Did she express any resentment at Mr. Shaw's conduct?"

"Well, he had insulted her, and—No, she didn't."

"I see. He had insulted her, but she forgave him?"

"No, she didn't. She—he—I don't know what she said!"

The witness was visibly weakening under the lawyer's rapid questioning, and she sat back in her chair gazing at him in a dazed and hopeless fashion.

Gilbert gave her no respite, however, but rapidly shifted his attack.

"Miss Mapes, did you lock the door of Miss Emory's room when you retired?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the window?"

"Yes."

"Are you sure?"

"Sure."

"When you woke in the morning did you detect any odor of gas in your room?"

"No."

"Not at all?"

"No."

"But in the hall it was very noticeable wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"Did you hear any noise or disturbance during the night?"

"No."

"You slept soundly?"

"Yes, until about five o'clock."

"What woke you then?"

"I—I don't know. I was cold, I think."

"Why didn't you get up and close the window?"

"I did."

The lawyer glanced covertly at the jury box but the witness seemed wholly unconscious of her terrible slip, and I sat aghast at the result of my meddling—my face flushing and paling with every question. The prosecutor was proving his case, and I was enabling him to do it! I, whom Barbara Frayne had relied upon—on whose intelligence she counted!

"When you saw Miss Emory in your room in the morning was she dressed?"

"Yes."

"Did you know of Mr. Shaw's death then?"

"Yes."

"Where was she when the body was discovered?"

"I don't know."

"Who told her of the occurrence?"

"I don't know."

"When did you first talk with her concerning it?"

"I don't remember."

The housekeeper glanced despairingly about her but there was no sympathy in the hundreds of eyes which met her appeal, and the prosecutor sternly demanded her attention with a pitiless hail of questions.

She no longer deliberated over her answers, but stammered out breathless evasions and denials, regardless of the contradictions they involved. A denial was no sooner uttered than it required another and another until the witness fairly staggered in her pitiable flight. Apparently the uppermost thought in her mind was to protect the defendant, and her reckless efforts to accomplish this doubled the mischief already done. At last the prosecutor gave her a breathing space with a question which roused her indignation.

"You suggested sending for Mr. Barstow—didn't you, Miss Mapes?" he inquired.

"I did not."

"Then it was Miss Emory who sent for him?"

"She did not."

"Then who did send for him?"

"Nobody."

"Nobody? He just happened to call?"

"He was a friend of Miss Emory's, and he heard of Mr. Shaw's death, and came to tell us not to talk to the newspapers or the officials any more than was necessary."

"And you didn't tell these things because of his advice?"

"I wasn't asked about them."

"I see. That is all, madam. No, pardon me. One question more. Have you always occupied the same room in Mr. Shaw's house?"

"Yes."

"Did you look in the closet of your room after Miss Emory had occupied it to see if the blue skirt was still there?"

The question fairly overwhelmed me, and I experienced a feeling of deep pity for the witness as I heard it. I no longer harbored the slightest suspicion of her guilt. She had doubtless thought to help her friend by giving me the information which had been so disastrously turned against her, and had honestly, though obstinately fought to have it brought out despite the lawyer's advice. And I, who had thought myself cleverer than Gilbert, Barstow and the housekeeper combined, had given her the necessary opening. What would Barbara Frayne think of me now?

I looked across the court room, and, as my eyes rested on her flushed and anxious face she suddenly turned to me with a glance of unmistakable confidence. Then, and not until then, did I realize the mental struggle which lay before me. Could I disregard the testimony? Dared I still save the defendant by my vote.

"Didn't you look in your closet the morning after Miss Emory had occupied your room to see if the blue skirt was still there, Miss Mapes?"

I turned as the prosecutor rephrased his significant question.

"No, I didn't," Miss Mapes retorted, feebly. "I told you I'd thrown it away."

"But you said you'd last seen it in the closet of your room, didn't you?"

"I did not. I said——"

"Mr. Stenographer, read the witness' answer to my question on that point."

The stenographer turned back the leaves of his note-book, and the room was hushed in deathlike silence as he examined them. At last he placed his pen on one of the pages, and, glancing up, nodded at Gilbert.

"Question" (he read). "Where did you last see it?" (the blue cloth skirt). "Answer. In the closet of my room."

A solemn pause followed, and the prosecutor eyed the witness narrowly as she sat trembling in the chair.

"Well?" he queried at last.

"I didn't mean that!" Miss Mapes burst out, excitedly. "I don't know where I last saw it. I threw it away. I swear to God I——"

The woman gasped and paused, her eyes again seeking Barstow's with an imploring expression, but the lawyer responded with as cruel a glance as I ever saw in a human face, and the housekeeper cowered under it as she sank back in her chair. Gilbert watched her for a moment in silence, and then quietly resumed his seat.

(To be Continued.)

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PROSPEROUS TIMES FOR TRAPPERS

Furs Worth More Now Than for Past Thirty-three Years.

The many trappers operating in northern Minnesota will reap a rich harvest he present winter, meaning many comforts, even luxuries in the log cabins of scores of sturdy settlers in the wilds of the northern country, who are mainly dependent upon their traps during the cold months for a livelihood, says the Duluth Herald.

The settlers and professionals in the country directly tributary to Duluth look for the most part to mink, marten and otter to make their trapping operations profitable, and the pelts of these little animals at present command a higher price than at any time during the past 33 years, while there has been a decided slump in the prices paid for furs from the black, blue and silver fox, which bring only $50 each now, where a year or two ago they were as high as $300 apiece.

Last winter $4.50 was considered a good price for a mink pelt, and it wasn't more than a season or two back that $2.50 was the highest paid for a single pelt of this kind. Now raw mink fur will bring $11, and a marten pelt from $18 to $20, where $6 or $7 was paid las winter. An otter skin is worth $22 just as it comes from the trapper's hands, which is away above any price paid for more than 10 years. Quite a number are caught through northern Minnesota, and these are worth from $8 to $10. Beaver are very scare in this state. They are worth from $7 to $9 each.

The higher prices paid for furs will also prove a boon to the Minnesota Indians, or such of them, at least, as have any business ability. A good many of the Indians trap during the winter, but the trouble with the majority of them is that they do not know the value of their catch, and are likely to sell a $20 otter pelt for $4 or $5, and an $11 mink pelt for a dollar, or perhaps a pint of whisky. The white man is well aware of this fact, and some agents make it their business during the winter to do nothing but buy furs of the Indians, selling them later at a handsome margin of profit.

These agents usually travel from reservation to reservation by dog team or snowshoes.

Even the little weasel, scores of which daily leave their tiny tracks in the snow on the outskirts of the city, are worth $1 each for their pelts. They were valueless three years ago, and two years ago were worth 10 cents each. The weasel also belongs to the homologue of the American sable, together with the ermine, mink, fisher and otter. The American sable really is the marten, according to some authorities. It is commonly called the pine marten, and at first glance the only distinguishing mark between it and the mink is a spot of beautiful orange color on its throat, just under the chin.

A grizzly bear skin is worth $40, if in the best condition, but of course grizzly bears are unknown in this state. Many black bears are trapped and shot, however, by settlers, Indians and trappers.

MEANING OF STARS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Now that every boy, and girl, too, is wearing an emblem of some sort on his collar or sleeve, it is interesting to know the meaning of some of them. They are mostly those used in the United States army, and it will be a good memory test to try to locate just what the eagle or other emblem on your new reefer indicates.

A general wears two silver stars, with the arms of the United States between.
A lieutenant-general shows three silver stars.
A major-general, two silver stars.
A brigadier-general, one silver star.
A colonel, a silver spread eagle.
A lieutenant-colonel, two silver leaves.
A major, two gold leaves.
A captain, two silver bars at each end.
A lieutenant, one silver bar at each end.
A second lieutenant, plain straps, without any marks.

THE COVENANT KEEPER

Every Promise in the Bond Kept to the Letter.

About coffee the Rev. Frederick Lippe, Presbyterian minister, Hope P. O., Osage Co., Mo., says:

"I most gratefully testify that every promise made in your Postum advertisements has been completely and promptly fulfilled in my case. You can publish this if you wish, and I stand ready to vouch for it at any time.

"After three days' use of Postum I could find no difference so far as taste and flavor went, between it and the old kind of coffee. After two weeks' use I preferred it to coffee.

"After 3 weeks I lost my nervousness, the insomnia which had troubled me was entirely relieved, and I began to enjoy the best and finest of sleep every night—and that condition still continues.

"After 2 months' use I got rid of my dyspepsia and piles, and they have not returned to plague me.

"Neither I nor any of my family would today think for a moment of going back to the old kind of coffee. When we entertain we give coffee to our guests, but we drink Postum ourselves, not only for its nutritive properties, but because it has become a truly delicious beverage to us.

"I feel that common gratitude requires this testimony from me."

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

N. B.—Agreeable to promise we state that the hand shown in the magazines belongs to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Post.

Old Men Middle-Aged Men Young Men

ARE YOU WEAK, WORN OUT, DISCOURAGED AND UNSTRUNG?

If So, My New Philippine Remedy Will Quickly Restore You to Vigor and Strength. It Is a Positive Cure for Weaknesses and Diseases Peculiar to Men.

TRY IT AT MY EXPENSE.

There is a cure for every weak or worn-out man who will write to me for my new and Free combination treatment. I firmly guarantee to quickly and permanently bring you back the joy and comfort of manly strength. I care not who has failed to cure you, or what first caused the weakness; whether sickness, injury, excesses or poisons. With this wonderful new remedy I rescue men from almost hopeless stages, and restore them to vigor, potency and power so quickly and perfectly that the weakness never again returns. To prove that this is all true I will send to every suffering man who reads these lines a free treatment, sealed, with full directions how to use it. It costs you nothing to get this. It is FREE, absolutely FREE. I shall not ask or take pay for it, now or ever. Do not hesitate. All letters are strictly private. A cure is positively guaranteed if the disease is not advanced to the incurable stage of insanity, epilepsy or consumption. If you need this remedy and want to be cured, write me today and I will send the free treatment at once.

Dr. Frederick Main, Lock Box 681, Jackson, Mich

FRESH WATER FROM OCEAN

All Seaboard Cities May Be Abundantly Supplied by Springs.

Suggestion of great possibilities of fresh water supply is given in a paper by Professor C. H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth college. It is a study of fresh water springs in the ocean and within a few miles of the shore. Enough is known of the existence of such springs to warrant the belief that there must be vast quantities of fresh water discharged in this way through undiscovered springs, and perhaps close to big cities and to fertile soil where the water is needed for drinking or for irrigation. Some of these springs show artesian conditions and will rise thirty-two to forty-two feet by the pressure of the supply. There is a porous water-bearing stratum beneath an impervious cover. Piercing this by boring gives access to a water supply that will rise quite a height without pumping.

One of the most notable examples of this condition is at the island of Oahu. The plantations on this island have made valuable use of the water for irrigation purposes. On one plantation 5,000 acres are so irrigated. Though the pumps work continuously the water never fails. Close to the coast line no pumps are needed, as the water rises twenty-two feet. At Honolulu such water will rise forty-two feet. At Oahu they reach this water-bearing stratum by boring 300 to 400 feet. Some of these springs well up so powerfully as to prevent the ocean water from commingling with the fresh in cases where the pressure on water finds its own outlet through a crevice in the impervious strata. Powerful streams are said to discharge millions of gallons of water through artificial openings very near the seashore. These are believed to continue some distance out to sea and then to well up mingled with the ocean billows.

Professor Joseph Le Conte in his "Geology" mentions the existence of fresh water springs rising in the ocean near Hawaii. Around the Florida coast there is much of this water, and at many places it is bored for and utilized. The wonderful Silver spring, which bursts a full-grown navigable river immediately from its source, is given as an example of the underground conditions that produce the underocean spring. As the rainfall of a region far away, perhaps, and the water filtered through miles of sand, Elise Reclus, the great geographer, speaks of such springs existing east of the Isle of Pines. All this suggests the possibility that in the future many seaboard cities may discover that they can obtain an abundant supply of pure drinking water almost at their doors by searching under the ocean for what is now going to waste and mixing with the brine. It certainly stands to reason that if so many outbursts of fresh water in the sea are already known there must be others yet to be discovered.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DOWN EAST APPETITES

Eighteen Eggs Only a Light Meal and Far From the Record.

The men who do the hard work and breathe the bracing air of down east have never been noted for delicacy or whimsicality of appetite; but some recent exhibitions of food destruction have excited the wonder of the natives and the admiration of visitors.

The other night a tall gaunt man wandered into a Bangor lunch room, and after scanning the bill of fare for some minutes, hesitatingly asked for some fried eggs. He ate what was set before him, and liked it so well that he ordered more, then more and more, and so on until he had consumed six orders.

As they serve fried eggs in that lunch room the six orders comprised eighteen fried eggs, twelve slices of bread and six cups of coffee. When he had finished, the tall man, who was from Prince Edward Island, carelessly remarked that he was not feeling very well that night, and as he didn't fancy the boarding house grub he had come over to town to get something light to tempt his appetite.

The captain of a coasting schooner in the port of Bangor told his cook to buy a roast of beef, some beefsteak and some sliced ham, together with a cabbage and othere vegetables and four dozen eggs. The cook did as he was ordered, and served the roast beef for dinner.

The captain ate until the platter was as bare as Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spratt could have made it, and then looked up expectantly and asked:

"Where's all the rest o' that truck?"

"What truck?" asked the bewildered cook.

"Steak an' other stuff," replied the captain.

"Why, I supposed you wanted those things for supper, or—"

"Supper be hanged!" roared the skipper. "Get something else for supper. When you buy grub for dinner cook it, an' don't be tryin' to starve me to death. I'm no vegetarrier!"

Down in Calais they tell of a man who got up hungry the other morning and hunted around for something to eat. He boiled and ate twenty-seven eggs, and finding that they were good fresh eggs fried and ate nineteen more, winding up with a quart of mixed pickles and seven biscuits.

The smallest sailor man who ever sailed out of Bangor, Little Johnny Mills, was famed for his underdeck capacity. One day on board the schooner Ruth Darlene he ate his own dinner and also the share of two other members of the crew who had gone ashore and failed to come back. Then as he sat on the rail smoking his pipe, Johnny astonished the cook by saying:

"It's poor grub and little of it ye have aboard o' this one. It's close steerin' a man has to get a bit an' a sup."

"Why Johnny, what more would you have on top o' that big b'iled dinner," asked the cook.

"Oh, well," replied Johnny, as he rolled his eyes aloft. "Oh, well, I'm thinkin' I could get away right now with a good hunk o' mutton an' a few praties, an' a plate o' puddin' an' a bit o' a loaf o' rye bread an—an' half a gallon o' ale—O."—New York Sun.

An Explanation Due.

Mrs. Hetty Green has not yet explained that she was not thinking of congress particularly when she declared that "there would be fewer fools on record if people talked less."—Washington Post.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I have a cow that, since she was fresh last spring, has been giving, every few days, bad, stringy milk out of one and sometimes two of her teats, while the others would be good. Probably milk would be good in the morning, at evening bad. Would like a remedy and what is the cause, through the Farmstead.—S., Andy, W. Va.

Will some reader of Farmstead please tell me how to get rid of bee moths, and how to prevent them from getting among bees? Any information will be gladly received.—E., Washeim, Tenn.

I wish some Farmsteader who knows would tell me why my celery becomes hollow-stemmed after storing it in my cellar. It was well earthed and watered and the stems were solid when stored.—W., Hanover, Ill.

That Cow.

M., Lake George, Mich.: Your cow has a sort of ringworm, caused, they say, by a vegetable germ. Bare patches sometimes appear on the neck, but the eye ring is the most common. We used to have it here in New York years ago, but I have not seen a case for a long time now. It generally began in the later winter—have only seen it once in summer—and it would be at the worst in March, disappearing entirely when the hair was shed, until the season for it came around again. It was worse some years than others, but we expected to see more or less of it every year. It seemed somewhat contagious. Knowing the cattle would soon be good as new, no great attention was paid to it. I think some greased the spots, but with no effect, I believe. There is no remedy that I know of.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Sneezeweed.

H., Trimble, Va.: This is a member of the great composite family (compositæ). Sunflowers, daisies, asters and many others are composites. We quote from Gray's Manual of Botany:

"Helenium. Heads many flowered, radiate; rays several, wedge shaped, 3-toothed, fertile or rarely sterile. Involucre small, reflexed, the scales linear or awl shaped. Receptacle globose or oblong, naked. Achenes top shaped, ribbed; pappus of 5-8 thin and 1 newed chaffy scales, the newe usually extended into a point. Erect, branching, perennial, herbs, with alternate leaves, decurrent on the winged stem and branches which are terminated by single or corymbed (yellow, rarely purple heads; often sprinkled with bitter aromatic resinous globules."

This is the generic description. Then comes the specific characters: "Helenium nudiflorum. Somewhat puberulent, 1-3 ft. high, leaves narrowly lanceolate or oblong to linear, entire, or the radical spotulate and dentate; heads small disc brownish, globose ray yellow or partly brownish purple. Ill. and Mo. to N. Car. and Tex., June-Aug." These common names, originating no one knows how or where, don't amount to much. There may be a dozen "sneezeweeds" in the United States, all differing in botanical character and properties. Give the botanical term, if possible, and also the natural family of the plant you wish to inquire about, then there will be some probability that you and your correspondent have the same plant in mind. This destructive pest in England is called sneezewort by the English. It now grows in some parts of this country, and, being a weed, might easily become a "sneezeweed." If it should happen that you meant this, then sneezewort would be a composite of the yarrow genus, the Achillea ptarmica. Never heard until now that either Helenium or Achillea had any effect on horses, and I know of no remedy.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

The Palisade Worm.

During this autumn (1905) complaints have been quite numerous from different parts of the state regarding a peculiar fatal trouble among horses. In some localities the disease has been called "malarial fever" on account of the symptoms of the animal resembling somewhat malarial fever in man, and in other sections it is called "blind staggers" and "poisoning," and in still others the staggering gait of the hind quarters of the animal might seem to warrant the name given to it, "partial paralysis." The trouble is caused by the armed strongyle or palisade worm, Strongylus armatus or sclerostoma equinum, a dull gray or reddish brown worm, which, in its immature stage, is found in nearly all parts of the body of the animal. This worm, when full grown, is from three-quarters inch to two inches in length, and is often found almost entirely, in the beginning of the large intestine. It is expelled sometimes in great numbers with the excreta.

Thick at its head end, it tapers backwards, ending in a blunt point; its mouth is round and is furnished with several hard rings, of which the outer one bears six, short, blunt teeth-like projections, and the innermost a row of closely set, pointed teeth. The female has a blunt, pointed tail, but the male has two lateral projections joined by a rudimentary central lobe. This minute description is given in order to distinguish it from the strongylus tetracanthus, a somewhat lighter colored and smaller worm, which it resembles in many respects and which is found in the intestines only, either free or attached to the intestinal wall.

The worms are found in the horse in two periods of existence. The mature worms are usually found attached to the mucous membrane of the intestinal wall of the large intestine—cecum and colon—with the head sunk deep for the purpose of sucking blood, which gives them the brown or red color. The immature are found sometimes in the same organs in a small capsule or covering, in small pellets of manure, in cavities or cysts varying in size from a pinhead to that of a hazelnut in the walls of the intestines, and also in the arteries and other structures of the body.

The egg being laid in the intestinal canal of the horse sometimes hatches there, but more often does not hatch until a few days after it reaches the external world. If conditions are suitable in the way of moisture and temperature, the worm may live for several months in this stage in damp places, such as fodder, pasture and stagnant water. It is in this stage that the worms are taken into the system of the horse. Reaching the intestine of the animal, they bore their way into the mucous membrane and encyst themselves. Should they find a blood vessel in their migrating they are carried into the circulation. It is the most common parasite found in the circulatory system of the horse, and it is in this way that it is carried to almost any organ of the body.

When present in the kidney or in the arteries leading to the kidneys, or in the surrounding tissues, a horse is especially sensitive to pressure over the loins, and they have been known to cause paralysis.

When found in the brain, an animal during work suddenly begins to stagger, the eyes are fixed, and the horse shows many of the symptoms of "blind staggers."

When the large arteries of the abdomen are affected, and this is their favorite location in the ordinary horse, the animal is frequently subject to colics, which often result in death. This is also the case when found in great numbers in the intestine. It has been estimated that in some localities as high as 90 per cent of colics are caused by this parasite.

Both preventive and curative. Preventive by thoroughly inspecting the food and water supply, to see that there are no parasites present in the drinking water. Keep the horse from all stagnant ponds. All surface wells should be inspected. Hay and fodder from swampy lands are to be looked upon as suspicious. Even pastures which are subject to overflows and seepage should be avoided; cattle seem to be exempt. Medicinal treatment in the way of prevention, as well as curative, consists of a prolonged, careful use of some of the essential oils. The most of these, if they can be had at all in the smaller towns, are too expensive for general use. It is therefore necessary to take the best obtainable in the form of a common remedy, and that has proved to be the oil or spirits of turpentine. An ordinary animal will stand two ounces of turpentine given in a pint to a quart of raw linseed oil, thoroughly mixed. If the animal is badly affected, the above dose may be given night and morning for two or three days, then omit for a week or two and repeat. The remedy should be discontinued as soon as the animal shows signs of irritation of the kidneys. Some horses are more sensitive in this respect than others. Two to four doses may be given every two to three months to expel the worms from the intestinal tract.

This trouble should not be confounded with the "blind staggers," cerebritis, frequently present in the fall of the year, which is caused by he animals eating mouldy corn or fodder. For the latter trouble there is, as yet, no satisfactory cure. If the animal has had access to affected corn or stalks the cause of the trouble may probably be decided upon without further investigation.—F. S. Schoenleber, Kansas Experiment Station.

Winter Comfort for Fowls.

Now that the winter season is at hand we should see to it that we have done all possible for the comfort of our fowls. We never received more eggs from an equal number of fowls than we did one winter when the hens roosted over the cattle in the cow shed. This shed was warm and comfortable, with a south window and east door, both being opened in nice weather and closed cold nights. When the cows were turned out in the morning the fowls came down and scratched in the warm bedding for their breakfast. The result was, eggs, lots of them, when they were highest in price. Now I do not advocate this plan and only tolerated it for one winter, but it taught me some useful things about poultry comfort. Make their quarters warm and comfortable, use common sense in feeding and ventilating and you ought to get plenty of eggs. So many people imagine ventilation means a draught, and draughts mean colds and roup, while the absence of ventilation means all kinds of trouble. The truth is, fowls will stand a great deal of cold, fresh air if it comes from one direction only. We have our roosting room tight on three sides and the roof, the ventilation coming from the end, opening into the scratching shed. This shed is light and sunny, while the roosting room has but one window, a single sash in the east side which may be removed entirely in summer. There is also a trap door in the east side at the floor by which all droppings are removed with a rake. This trap door may be left open a few hours each day to sun the floor of roosting room; our perches are fifteen inches from the floor and removable like bed slats for cleaning and scalding. Our scratch shed is much larger than roosting room and may be opened to the east or south, depending on direction of wind. We keep it six oinches deep with straw into which grain is scattered. We feed corn once a day in winter and warmed if weather is severe. This is given at 4 o'clock in the afternoon or a little later as the days get longer. The morning feed of millet seed, cane seed and whole wheat or oats, is scattered in litter at night so as to be ready for the early risers. We give skim milk and water, warmed, for drink, twice a day, enough so there is some by them constantly. Cabbage and green food is given, a little every day, as the supply on hand warrants. We give bran mash once in a while into which a bit of bone or animal meal is stirred. We also throw fowls a handfull of green cut bone about every other day, scattering widely so that all have a share. About twice a week we parch some of their corn so it is quite black, the charcoal being fine to s

I Can Cure Cancer

At Home Without Pain, Plaster or Operation and I Tell You How, Free.

I Have Proven Cancer Can Be Cured at Home. No Pain, No Plaster, No Knife.—Dr. Wells.

I have discovered a new and seemingly unfailing cure for the deadly cancer. I have made some most astonishing cures. I believe every person with cancer should know of this marvelous medicine and its wonderful cures and I will be glad to give full information free to all who write me and tell me about their case.

Peter Keagan, Galesburg, Ill., had cancer of the mouth and throat. Doctors said, "no hope." Mr. Keagan wrote: "It is only a question of a short time—I must die." Today his cancer is healed up and he is well. My marvelous radium fluid did it. It has other just such cures to its credit. It is saving people every day and restoring them to health and strength. If you have cancer or any lump or sore that you believe is cancer, write today and learn how others have been cured quickly and safely and at very small expense. No matter what your condition may be, do not hesitate to write and tell me all about it. I will answer your letter promptly, giving you absolutely free full information and proof of many remarkable cures. Address Dr. Rupert Wells, 795 Granite bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics, nor questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Mascot.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me the definition of "mascot," and its origin, and confer a favor?—C. L. W., Holland, Mich.

A mascot is a person or thing supposed to bring good luck. The word was first introduced into literature by means of the comic opera La Mascotte, but in France it appears to have been in common use a long time previously among gamesters and sporting characters. It was used to signify some object, animate or inanimate, which brought good fortune to its possessor. The word is traced back to the patois of Provence and Gascony, where a mascot is something that brings luck to a household. Etymologically the word is derived from masque (masked or concealed) which in provincial French is applied to a child born with a caul. Such a child was believed to be destined, not only to be lucky himself, but to be a source of luck to others.

Harvey's Discovery.

Editor Question Bureau:: Will you please tell who discovered the circulation of the blood, and how?—N. F. A., Vandergrifts, Pa.

The discovery of the circulation of the blood is accredited to William Harvey, an English physician. He was not so much, however, regarded as the discoverer of the physiology of circulation, but that he was the first demonstrator of the process. He was the first physiological experimenter. It was by the faithful and prolonged study of the hearts of many animals that showed him that the true work of the heart is not that it sucked blood in, but that it drove blood out.

The Carolinas.

Editor Question Bureau: I have been a reader of your paper for three years, and have watched the Question Bureau with much interest. I would be pleased to see an article in the paper regarding the Carolinas. Why was the territory of Carolina divided into North and South Carolina, and when?—C. B., Andy, W. Va.

The first settlement on the continent of North America took place in May, 1562, on the southeastern extremity of Parris Island in Port Royal Harbor. A colony of French Huguenots landed there, and built a fort, naming it, in honor of their king, Charles IX, Carolina. Their ships having returned to France for reinforcements, a fire broke out, which destroyed their barracks and all their munitions. Charles II, of England, claiming Carolina by reason of the discovery of North America by John Cabot, in 1497, granted all that tract of ground in America between the 36th degree and 31st degree north latitude and to the west as far as the Pacific ocean, to eight English noblemen as lords proprietors. The grant covered about 1,020,000 square miles. The first colony sent out landed in 1670, as the French had at Port Royal, but moved shortly to the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, where they founded the city of Charleston. The proprietary government was unsatisfactory to the colonists, and a succession of "heats and broils" lasted for 49 years. In 1691 was adopted a system of having one governor for Carolina with a lieutenant governor each for Albemarle and Charleston, the two principal settlements. There were in those early days three counties, Albemarle, Bath and Clarendon, in Carolina. These were divided into eight precincts. In 1729 these counties were abolished, the precincts becoming counties, and the colony was definitely divided into North Carolina and South Carolina.

No National Holidays.

Editor Question Bureau: I have been a reader of The Blade for ten years and have not asked many questions. Will you please answer the following: Is there such a thing as a national holiday? If so, how many?—W. M., Prentice, Wis.

We have said a number of times, in these columns that, strictly speaking, there are no national holidays, and have explained why. The statement has been made within the past few weeks and accompanying it was a complete list of the legal holidays that are celebrated by the several states of the Union. Our friends must have read listlessly or not at all, to have overlooked these frequent answers.

Standard Time.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give som explanation about time, namely: Eastern, central, western, time and railroad time? Where does each of these divisions of time lie? Where does each begin and end?—E. D. H., East Laport, N. C.

Primarily, for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States, extending from 65 degrees to 120 degrees west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15 degrees of longtitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, commencing with the 75th meridian. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 noon in New York city (eastern time), the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock a. m.; at Denver (mountain time), 10 o'clock a. m.; and at San Francisco (Pacific time), 9 o'clock a. m. Standard time is 16 minutes slower at Boston than true local time, 4 minutes slower at New York, 8 minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at Charleston, 28 minutes slower at Detroit, 18 misutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at Salt Lake City, and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco.

Montreal, Canada.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please print something about Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada.—M. S. T., Battle Creek, Mich.

Montreal is the largest city of the dominion. It was founded, under the name of Ville Marie, in 1642, during the French regime in Canada. The history of the city, which we have not space in these columns to give, is of considerable interest. The city is the natural center of ocean traffic for a great portion of the continent. It is 288 miles nearer Liverpool than New York is, and Chicago, by this route, is 368 miles nearer Liverpool. The most important manufactures and industrial occupations are boots and shoes, sugar refining, cottons, silk, rubber, ready-made clothing, paper, paints, soaps, cements. The Lachine canal supplies water power, and on it are sawmills, sash factories, rolling mills, nail works, engine and machine shops, furniture and tobacco factories for making sewing machines. The edged tools, axes, etc., of Montreal make are ceelbrated for their excellence. There ar also many other industrial works. As a seat of learning, Montreal occupies a high place. The public schools are controlled by boards of Roman Catholic and Protestant school commissioners, respectively, who are appointed partly by the provincial government and partly by the city council. The common schools and high schools are supported partly by a school tax on real estate. The recent history of the city has been an almost unbroken record of commercial and industrial progress. The population of the city proper, is 266,826; including suburbs, 332,544.

Philippine Teachers.

Editor Question Bureau:—Does the United States government employ teachers for schools in the Philippine islands? If so, upon what terms and to whom should application be made?—S.

We cannot give you a definite answer to all these questions. The best plan for our inquirer would be to write to the Philippine commission, or to the war department, at Washington. The government now has in employ quite a number of teachers in the Philippines. The affairs of public instruction in the inslands are managed through a bureau of education, at the head of which is a general superintendent of education. The archipelago is divided into 36 school divisions, in each of which there is a division superintendent, who corresponds with the general superintendent and acts under his general direction. In the four provinces of Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, Nueva Vizcaya, and Paragua, because of their sparse population and the rude condition of the inhabitants, the provincial governor is required to perform the duties of a division superintendent. In addition to the teachers appointed for the municipalities by the division superintendent, whose salaries are paid by the municipalities, the general superintendent is authorized to keep in the service of the insular government 1,000 trained teachers for the primary schools and such other additional trained teachers as may be necessary for the provincial schools of secondary instruction.

Molly Maguires.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell who the Molly Maguires were, where they originated and what they did.—G. W. B., White Hall, Ill.

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GET MONEY—I DID—GOT $301.27

In 8 weeks doing plating, writes M. L. Smith of Ky., that's easy—hundreds already started—new ones daily—money coming in—goods going out. People everywhere have nickle-ware, watches, jewelry, etc., for the "Gray Plating Man." Practical outfits, all sizes, heavy plate, guaranteed, pure gold, silver, nickle metal plating, equal to new goods, latest process, taught free quickly, experience unnecessary, all easy, secrets exposed. Work and Boss a business at home or travelling all or part time that pays $15 to $50 weekly—you can. Write today for new offer, sample, and hundreds letters from successful agents—free to all. Gray & Co., Plating Works, 56 Miami Bldg, Cincinnati, O

How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send, without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 2528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

The WARTIME HAT

BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

JENNINGS.

Sometimes one finds romantic sentiment in people from whom romance is most unexpected. It was so in the case of Miss Hannah Stearns; a plain, elderly, hard-working woman, who for years that were almost a lifetime, had managed her own small farm and its attending business. Miss Hannah was a pretty girl, just turned seventeen years of age, when the war was on between the north and the south and drew into its turmoil her boy lover, Jared Walker. She was brave at the parting and watched him march away from under the brim of a saucy new hat she wore in company with her best gown, which seldom saw the light of day except on Sundays. She wanted her lover to remember her at her best, and, though her eyes were dim with weeping, she smiled her farewell to him from beneath the shade of a gay and frivolous little hat whose ribbons and flowers enhanced the prettiness of her wild rose beauty.

When her lover had gone beyond her sight, she returned to her home to throw herself upon her bed, there to weep until she could weep no more. Then she arose and packed away the gay bit of headgear, determined to keep it until her lover came home, and if this never happened, why, then, she should keep it forever. At the same time she put away her care-free girlhood, though of this she was then unknowing. Her father and brother manufactories for making sewing machines. The edged tools, axes, etc., of Montreal make are ceelbrated for their excellence. There ar also many other industrial works. As a seat of learning, Montreal occupies a high place. The public schools are controlled by boards of Roman Catholic and Protestant school commissioners, respectively, who are appointed partly by the provincial government and partly by the city council. The common schools and high schools are supported partly by a school tax on real estate. The recent history of the city has been an almost unbroken record of commercial and industrial progress. The population of the city proper, is 266,826; including suburbs, 332,544.

Philippine Teachers.

Editor Question Bureau:—Does the United States government employ teachers for schools in the Philippine islands? If so, upon what terms and to whom should application be made?—S.

We cannot give you a definite answer to all these questions. The best plan for our inquirer would be to write to the Philippine commission, or to the war department, at Washington. The government now has in employ quite a number of teachers in the Philippines. The affairs of public instruction in the inslands are managed through a bureau of education, at the head of which is a general superintendent of education. The archipelago is divided into 36 school divisions, in each of which there is a division superintendent, who corresponds with the general superintendent and acts under his general direction. In the four provinces of Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, Nueva Vizcaya, and Paragua, because of their sparse population and the rude condition of the inhabitants, the provincial governor is required to perform the duties of a division superintendent. In addition to the teachers appointed for the municipalities by the division superintendent, whose salaries are paid by the municipalities, the general superintendent is authorized to keep in the service of the insular government 1,000 trained teachers for the primary schools and such other additional trained teachers as may be necessary for the provincial schools of secondary instruction.

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APPLE HAS A LONG DESCENT

Traced Back to the Cave Dwellers of Swiss Lakes.

Among the fruits of the rose family are apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and quinces, as well as strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. The apple is a fruit of long descent. Among the ruins of the Swiss lake dwellers are found remains of small seed apples which show the seed valves and the grains of flesh. The crab apple is a native of Britain and was the stock on which were grafted the choicest varieties when brought from Europe, chiefly France. Apples of some sort were abundant before the con

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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DECEMBER PREMIUM WATCH.

The largest club of Weekly Blade subscribers sent us during December came from Capt. J. W. Allen, Oberlin, Kansas, 126 names. We have therefore awarded Mr. Allen a watch, according to our December offer. A watch will also be given for the largest club sent us this month.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The cry of reform is too often drowned by the vociferations of those who want the offices.

Senator Depew is overwhelmingly in favor of holding onto his job in spite of everything.

Uncle Joe Cannon knows that he is homely, and has no inclination to blame it on the photographers.

"Germany has ordered 20,000 freight cars as a preparation for war." Sounds more like a Kansas crop report.

Mr. McCall says he will start another insurance company. He has the capital and everything but the policyholders.

They are bringing out everything they can find against the czar. He is now charged with writing poetry.

Tom Lawson says he prefers to be a mystery. For a man who talks so much he is making a pretty fair success of it.

Senator Depew would do something popular if he would give an imitation of the old year by stepping down and out.

Santos-Dumont says we shall all live to fly. But he doesn't go so far as to say that we shall all live to light.

Mr. Carnegie's wish that he were a boy again should be a warning to all boys who wish that they were Carnegie.

France and Germany may not go to war, nevertheless their actions are not helping to build the proposed peace palace.

If the Ohio legislature doesn't get along all right, it will not be because Governor Herrick didn't bequeath it a lot of good advice.

That Detroit statue of the devil sold for $40. Evidently the devil hasn't as many friends as might have been supposed.

Did it ever occur to you that you are just as much entitled to guess what is going on in Mars as the astronomers?

Mr. Carnegie wishes he were a boy and again back in the melon patch. He doesn't say whose melon patch he would like to be in.

A Panama revolution is planned for May. But the populace may be too busy fighting mosquitoes at that time to carry out the program.

A Pittsburg man married the wrong twin by mistake and is grieving about it. Still he's better off than had he married both of them.

Investigation has disclosed that the Peoria banker who said eerything would come out all right was about a million dollars off in his guess.

An English statistician says that American girls have paid $161,000,000 for foreign titles. The amount doesn't look like a bargain-day price.

It was an evidence of foresight when Mr. Carnegie provided the country with an ample supply of library buildings before he began to write books.

One million women have signed the petition to have Senator Smoot unseated. If the senate doesn't grant the request it will know what one million think of it.

Even if the charge that he threw a monkey wrench in the Odell machine is sustained, President Roosevelt will lose none of his popularity with the people.

Aguinaldo says he is disappointed in William Jennings Bryan. Probably he had thought of him as a man with a small mouth and a disinclination to talk.

Senator Foraker has, after investigation, decided that the United States has no claim on the Isle of Pines. Seems as if we ought to be glad of it.

Six thousand more boys than girls were born in Illinois last year. However, it will be about twenty-one years before the boys fully realize that the girls are scarce.

"What has the Republican party done but talk?" asks Champ Clark. That is Champ's clever way of trying to make it appear that the Republican party is like himself.

Dr. Charles Eliot Norton believes useless persons should be put to death. Seems like a severe penalty to pass on men for sitting around whittling store boxes

There is a disposition among some congresmen to try to abridge the powers of Speaker Cannon. There are times when Uncle Joe could use more power to good advantage if he had it.

A New York woman says the theory of gravitation is wrong, that thoughts have shape and that death is a mistake. Otherwise there doesn't appear to be anything the matter with her.

A magazine article says: "The bridegroom is usually the most depressing feature of the modern wedding." Still he has the satisfaction of knowing that there would be nothing doing if he were not there.

GOV. PATTISON'S ADDRESS.

Governor Pattison's inaugural address should be carefully read by every citizen of Ohio. It is the address of a plain-spoken business man and Christian gentleman, comprehensive in its scope, clear and direct in its recommendations, and patriotic in its whole tenor. It is not a partisan pronouncement, but such an one as in its main features every good citizen can heartily indorse.

In preparing this address Governor Pattison was thoroughly cognizant of a growing disregard in this commonwealth for law enforcement, and he makes this topic of first importance. There is no mistaking his position in reference to this matter, no ambiguity in his language. To quote him:

The lack of respect for law is one of the evils of the times, and all people who are patriotic and who believe in a stable form of government should realize that no form of government can exist without law, and no republic can continue except on the foundation of strict obedience to law and a proper administration of justice. The dignity of the law must be maintained or the republic will decay. Lincoln said that "reverence for law should be the religion of the nation." This was but a strong way of expressing his idea upon the subject of law enforcement. All Christian people, irrespective of sect or creed, should be in favor of law and order and should be opposed to lawlessness:

Becoming more specific, he says:

What I have said about the obedience to and enforcement of law is especially applicable to the Sunday laws. Individuals have various opinions as to how they ought, or how they wish to spend the day of rest and worship, and it is their right to hold such opinions; but the state has certain laws on the statute books which do not interfere with the religious ideas of anyone. They were placed there through the wisdom of past generations who foresaw that such laws would make the people happier and better and would enable the state to advance to higher degrees of Christian civilization. While the disobeying of any law is demoralizing and degrading to a citizen or community, the disobeying of the Sunday laws is doubly so. Hence the so-called Sunday laws should be obeyed and enforced, not only in the country and in the small villages but in the large towns and cities as well. The village, county, community, city, state or people that disobeys the divine law of the Sabbath, which makes it a day of rest and worship, fails to realize the teachings and commands of the Almighty.

Shortly after the election Governor Pattison announced his purpose of enforcing the Sunday closing law, and The Blade then heartily indorsed his position. Nothing that the governor may do in his administration can accomplish more to elevate the moral standard of Ohio, now at low ebb through the constant disregard of the statutes. As the governor well says, "if the present existing laws are not what they should be, or what any citizen or any number of citizens think they should be, it is his privilege and theirs, now while the general assembly is in session, to show you wherein they should be modified, changed or repealed; btu unless this is done, and whether it is or is not done, so long as they or any other laws are on the statute books, they are the will of the people of our great state and every citizen should obey them."

It is unnecessary to dwell at length on the many other recommendations of this admirable address. Governor Pattison approves the position of Governor Herrick on many questions. He would retain the canals and make of them great water highways; he denounces the fee system not only as to county and municipal offices, but as to state offices, and advises that all fees collected by the state be turned into the state treasury; he urges a compulsory primary law, the disfranchisement of the bribe giver as well as the bribe taker, and a joint primary for all parties; and he favors state supervision of state and private banks.

Economy in state government by the abolition of sinecures and the discharge of supernumeraries is urged, and the governor makes a plea for a change in the law respecting boards of review which, he contends, should be appointed by the mayors of the respective cities and not by the state auditor on the recommendation of the county auditor. He would also restrict the sale of revolvers and other dangerous weapons by requiring a license from the probate court or some other official; would repeal the inheritance tax law, criticises the policy of taxing insurance companies as a branch of revenue because it is money taken out of the pockets of the policyholders, and approves the President's stand for national supervision of all insurance companies. He would prohibit the giving of railroad passes of any nature whatsoever as being inimical to morals and he would place a higher tax on corporations, presumably to supply the revenue which the repeal of the inheritance tax law and the insurance tax would take away.

Generally speaking, The Blade approves the governor's position as revealed in his address. In the main his policy is wise, moral and patriotic. We may disagree with him on some of the minor issues and question his judgment as to the methods by which he proposes to attain the results desired, but the trend of this, his first utterance as chief executive of Ohio, meets our hearty approval. If Governor Pattison proceeds on the lines indicated in his inaugural address, we confidently predict for him an administration that will reflect credit on him and one that will add glory to this grand old commonwealth.

POPULAR DISCRIMINATION.

In its horoscope of 1906, the New York Sun declares that "at the great assize held next November the people will register their verdict as to the use made by the President of the tremendous opportunity for wise and beneficent achievement afforded by his extraordinary triumph in 1904, when he obtained a majority of almost 200 votes in the electoral colleges, and a plurality of more than two and a half millions at the ballot box. What he does, or tries earnestly to do, during the next ten months, will determine whether the political party with which he is identified shall forfeit or retain the vast preponderance which at present it possesses in congress, to-wit, a majority of 114 in the house of representatives and of 26 in a full senate. We know of no practical way in which the voters can distinguish between Mr. Roosevelt and his party, and, indeed, they will be justified in deeming it a statesman's business so to adjust his personal relations and so to adapt his policies as to work harmoniously and efficiently with his legislative coadjutors."

We cannot now recall a time when conditions were like the conditions of today. We have a President who in most things is in perfect harmony with the people, who is earnestly striving to bring about legislation that shall destroy special privileges, and accord to each and every one exact justice. Over against him we have a very considerable number of legislators who would block these much-needed reforms in order to serve special interests. The struggle is on between these contending forces. If the President, with the aid of a patriotic majority in the national congress, gains the mastery, there is no question that the Republican party will be given a vote of confidence next ovember. If the anti-Roosevelt law-makers win it means that there will be no railway rate legislation and a refusal to consider several important matters affecting the revenue of the country lest perchance in the course of the consideration, the tariff question should be injected. Whenever tariff revision is even hinted at, there are a score or more congressmen who break out into a cold sweat as if they derived their every breath from the Dingley bill. Failure in this conflict cannot reflect on the President. He is doing everything in the power of mortal man to give the people what they want. But the opposition has unlimited resources, and strange to say, has the earnest support of congressmen whose first and only duty should be to represent their country and their constituents.

It is not necessarily the "President's business so to adjust his personal relations and so to adopt his policies as to work harmoniously and efficiently with his legislature coadjutors." It is the President's business to execute the will of the people and if he finds himself face to face with an obstinate minority in his own party and a no less obstinate majority in the other party, each working toward opposite goals, but operating to defeat the popular will, must he sit down and calmly fold his hands? The people want railway rate legislation and they are becoming daily more vociferous in their demands for tariff revision. Rather than seeming to break with the obstructive forces in congress, should the President abandon his campaign in behalf of the people and calmly inform them that it is a case where the tail wags the dog, where a dozen or more bucking legislators are more powerful than the electorate whom they are supposed to serve?

That the Republican party must answer for the failure of the Roosevelt policies, we have no doubt, but we do not believe the President will be held accountable should his efforts avail nothing. The people will place the responsibility where it belongs, on those congressmen and those senators who cannot make personal interest subservient to the common weal.

NEW STOCK GAMBLING RECORD

The New York Stock Exchange broke all records in 1905, the transactions aggregating 260,000,000 shares. Assuming that the exchange operated 300 days, the daily average of deals would be over 865,000 shares, a remarkable record. A few years ago the million share days were few and far between. Last year they were the rule.

Not only was the record broken in the number of sales, but in the extent of fluctuations. It is estimated that the total increase in values, that is, the range from the lowest point to the close of the market, represents $856,966,055.76. For illustration, Delaware & Lackawanna's lowest quotation was 335 its highest 498 1-2, and the close 445, the fluctuation netting 105 1-2 points and representing an increase in market value of $13,500,000. Amalgamated Copper made a net increase of 40 1-2, American Locomotive 40 3-8, Anaconda 180, Great Northern 50 3-4, Lake Shore 90, Northern Pacific 36 .7-8, Reading 59 1-8, Union Pacific 36 7-8, United States Steel common 12 1-8 and preferred 13 3-4. One need but to glance at these fluctuations to understand that there have been strenuous times in the stock market. For every buyer there must be a seller, for every man who has made millions there is a man who has lost millions. Unfortunately the men of large capital have been able to take advantage of the market, while the man of limited means has lost.

The stock gambling mania is the curse of the nation, for it takes from the masses and places accumulations in the hands of the already rich. It is a game that makes for the concentration of wealth and the poverty of the common people.

TO ABOLISH REBATING.

The three big life insurance companies, it is said, have pooled issues in a joint effort to abolish rebating, and hired Grover Cleveland at $15,000 per annum as referee in all disputed cases. Inasmuch as there are anti-rebate laws in the most productive insurance fields, this action is tantamount to a declaration that these companies now purpose to obey, and aid in enforcing the law.

The astonishing statement is made that if rebating is wholly abolished, first year's premiums can be reduced. Inasmuch as the agent's commission comes wholly or largely out of the first premium, and that the burden of expense falls less heavily on every succeeding premium, it follows that if the first premium can be reduced, the rate itself is larger than it need be, and that is the contention of every honest man who has made a study of life insurance.

It is natural, perhaps, for the insurance companies to shift the responsibility for rebating on the solicitors. And yet it is the prevailing opinion that rates are made purposely high to allow of big commissions and plenty of latitude on the part of the solicitor for rebating. In addition it is the custom of most companies to pay bonuses on big business. An agent is offered a handsome prize in the shape of cash or its equivalent, to write a certain amount within a stated period. Suppose he comes within a few thousand of making his stunt and stands to lose several hundred dollars because he cannot quite reach. He can insure a friend for a limited term at small cost to himself and earn his bonus. The temptation is one that no insurance company has a moral right to place in the solicitor's way, and yet it is common practice. These bonuses do not come out of the pockets of the officers, but are paid with the money of the policyholders and charged to expense of management.

The solicitude of the insurance companies to secure the passage of anti-rebating laws and now to enforce them may arise from the apprehension that the public may in time conclude that rates are too high. A policyholder who gets a big rebate on his first premium begins to wonder why he shouldn't have a rebate on all premiums—in other words, why his rate should not be reduced. Obviously, if the company makes less money on the first premiums, there must be an enormous profit in the new business, or the loss on the initial payment is distributed through the life of the policy. Hence the deduction is obvious that the rate is unnecessarily high.

The practice of rebating can be most effectually stopped by removing the temptation to rebate, by withdrawing all bonuses for business, and by reducing the commissions to a point where there will be neither request nor incentive to rebate. And when these inequalities are adjusted, every company doing business in America can reduce its rates to a reasonable basis, solicitors will receive ample remuneration for their labors, and the policyholders will not be contributing to a vicious and demoralizing financial system.

GOV. HERRICK'S MESSAGE.

Governor Herrick's message to the Ohio legislature is like an annual report made to the directors by the president of a great corporation. It is a resume of the things accomplished during the year, a succinct account of the commonwealth's finances, with suggestions for improving and extending the business.

Unlike most political documents, the message is stripped of waste material in the way of tedious introduction and elaborate conclusion. It is meat all the way through. He takes up the canal question for instance, and in direct language declares that the state should decide whether it wants to keep the property or dispose of it. If the people vote to retain the canals, then enough should be expended on them to make them veritable waterways and of real value to the state. If the people vote against maintaining them, they should be sold to the highest bidder. The present method furnishes employment for a lot of political roustabouts, and is a constant drain on the state treasury with no resultant benefits. The governor expresses exactly the business man's opinion, and one that should appeal to the commonsense of the people. He roughly estimates the cost of making these waterways at $10,000,000, although, as he says, that is a matter that can be accurately determined only by competent engineers. The Blade long ago advocated the plan now proposed by the governor, and it is hoped his recommendation will lead the legislature to take preliminary action looking to a referendum.

Discussing the state institutions which consume in their maintenance more than half of the general revenue fund, the governor takes a pardonable pride in their excellent condition and splendid record. Not only are their affairs administered in a humane manner, but the per capita cost to the taxpayers has been materially reduced by the introduction of business methods. While there is no law requiring it, competitive bidding for supplies is now the rule, and the result has been so gratifying that the governor suggests the advisability of enacting legislation making it compulsory. He calls attention likewise to the gradual introduction of the merit system in these institutions as tending to eliminate the political spoils system, a reform which he regards as requisite to the best care of the commonwealth's unfortunate wards.

Extravagance on the part of the legislature is severely criticized, and it is evident the governor was much impressed by the number of supernumeraries who haunted the legislative halls during the last session. As he says, the adjutant general of the state is the custodian of the capitol and grounds, and has under him a force ample to prepare the senate and house quarters for the proper reception of legislature. But it has been the practice to find snug berths for politicians who do little else than pull wires, while ostensibly drawing salaries for state service, and this practice has become a scandal.

The governor takes another fall out of the lobbyist, and urges the importance of excluding him from the legislature as being hostile to the people's interests and a menace to the integrity of the members.

His recommendations for a permant law whereby nominations for local offices shall be made by a direct vote, for a salary law that shall do away with the fee system, and at the same time secure to officials liberal remuneration for their services, for a general depository low whereby cities and counties shall receive interest on surplus funds, and for a new penitentiary, are all in the line of moral and physical progression.

The municipal code is not altogether to the liking of the governor, especially in the matter of the number of officers provided for in the smaller cities. The practical application of this code has demonstrated that it lacks flexibility and that the required machinery in the smaller divisions is cumbersome, and the governor echoes popular opinion when he suggests an amendment in this respect. Also he would repeal the provision which gives the governor the authority to remove mayors for misconduct as being in violation of the principle of local self-government, transferring that authority to council or to probate court.

The message is a comprehensive document, and ought to be a valuable index to the legislature in its deliberations.

M'CALL FORCED OUT.

John A. McCall has gone. McCurdy has gone. Alexander has gone. This precious triumvirate of life insurance presidents have reached the end of their tether.

McCall was the last to go. He hung on as long as he dared, but the pressure was fact increasing. The revelations in the insurance scandal were piling up and it was apparent that somebody must suffer for the iniquities. While the investigation was confined to the legislative committee, McCall was defiant and declared repeatedly that he had no intention of resigning. His change of heart is coincident, although that may be purest accident, with the activity of District Attorney Jerome, who is reviewing the evidence with the avowed purpose of instituting criminal proceedings.

Not only has McCall resigned, but it is reported that he has turned back into the treasury of the New York Life $235,000, that being the amount said to have been unaccounted for in the Hamilton deals. Thus these frenzied financiers are beginning to read the handwriting. The walls behind which they were entrenched have been battered down and the public is demanding that they be brought to justice. The plundered policyholders are demanding restitution.

The boldness of the operations is made apparent by the haste of these men to seek cover. Since the retirement of Alexander and Hyde from the Equitable, the exodus has been steady in the other big companies until one would scarcely recognize the features of the old directories in the physiognomy of the new. That there are to be more vacancies is certain for everyone of the men implicated in any manner with the illegal transactions of the past must retire before public confidence in life insurance will be restored. Nothing short of a thorough reorganization will appease an outraged constituency.

BANKER SCHIFF'S WARNING.

The effect on the stock market of Banker Schiff's speech delivered Thursday before the New York Chahmber of Commerce is evidence of the market's unstable condition. The Blade has already warned its readers that prices are inflated beyond all reason, and that when the artificial props have been removed, there must come a violent reaction. Present values are unnatural and unhealthy and cannot be sustained for any considerable length of time.

But Banker Schiff was not discussing the stock market. He talked on the currency question and based his pessimism on the assumption that our financial system is not elastic enough to meet the demands of commerce. Yet we have a larger per capita currency than ever before. Outside of Wall street there seems to be no distressing stringency and there only in times of manipulation. A more elastic currency is desirable and financiers are discussing methods, but scarcely any two of them agree. Secretary Shaw advocates an additional bank issue equal to 50 per cent of the bond secured currency maintained by them, this issue to be subject to a tax of 5 or 6 per cent so as to insure its withdrawal when money is easy, but Mr. Schiff does not approve the plan and has called on the chamber of commerce to evolve a better one.

Mr. Schiff's prediction that unless corrective measures are applied, this country will be visited by a panic, compared with which other panics would be insignificant, was followed by a marked decline and heavy liquidation. Speculators realize that the high level has been reached or nearly so, and at the least alarming symptom they begin to unload.

There is another view to take of Mr. Schiff's speech. He declares that the currency reform is a more important matter than even railway rate legislation and he urges the President to divert his energies to the former proposition. But the people are likely to suspect that this movement is merely one on the part of the railroads to enlist the great financial interests in their behalf. They are making a last desperate stand against the railway rate campaign, fully realizing that unless the forces now lined up for that legislation are divided, or their attention distracted, congress will enact a law regulating rates. At first the railroad interests denied that there were any great injustices in rate making. But the attorney general unearthed many instances, and then the railroad presidents got together, expressed surprise that violations had occurred without their knowledge and pledged themselves to put a stop to rebating. Now that they find this has not checked the demand for a stringent regulative measure, it looks as if they were resorting to their trump card. By talking panic and forcing the President's attention to the currency question, they hope to stave off the inevitable.

If there is any financial distress in this country in the immediate future, it will be created by the vast interests that control the railroads and the stock market. There is nothing in our material condition to warrant it. We are enjoying a season of remarkable prosperity. The hum of industry is heard throughout the land. Farmers have been blessed with bountiful crops and a good market. They have money with which to buy necessaries and even luxuries and the merchant finds them prepared to pay cash for their purchases. Only by an unnatural contraction of currency can a stringency be created, and it is against the possibility of such a condition that congress should legislate. While the President is forcing the railway rate legislation he should keep a vigilant eye on Wall street. The operations in that thoroughfare of specious trading will well bear watching, and if there is such a thing as legislation to check purely artificial manipulation, it should be enacted. The reputable business interests of the nation should not be used as a football by the Wall street speculators. Therein lies the real danger rather than in the inelasticity of our currency.

There is a natural tendency to inquire who will run this country while Walter Wellman is flying around in search of the North Pole.

Senator Depew's physicians have prescribed for him a short period of rest. That agrees exactly with the opinions of the New York politicians.

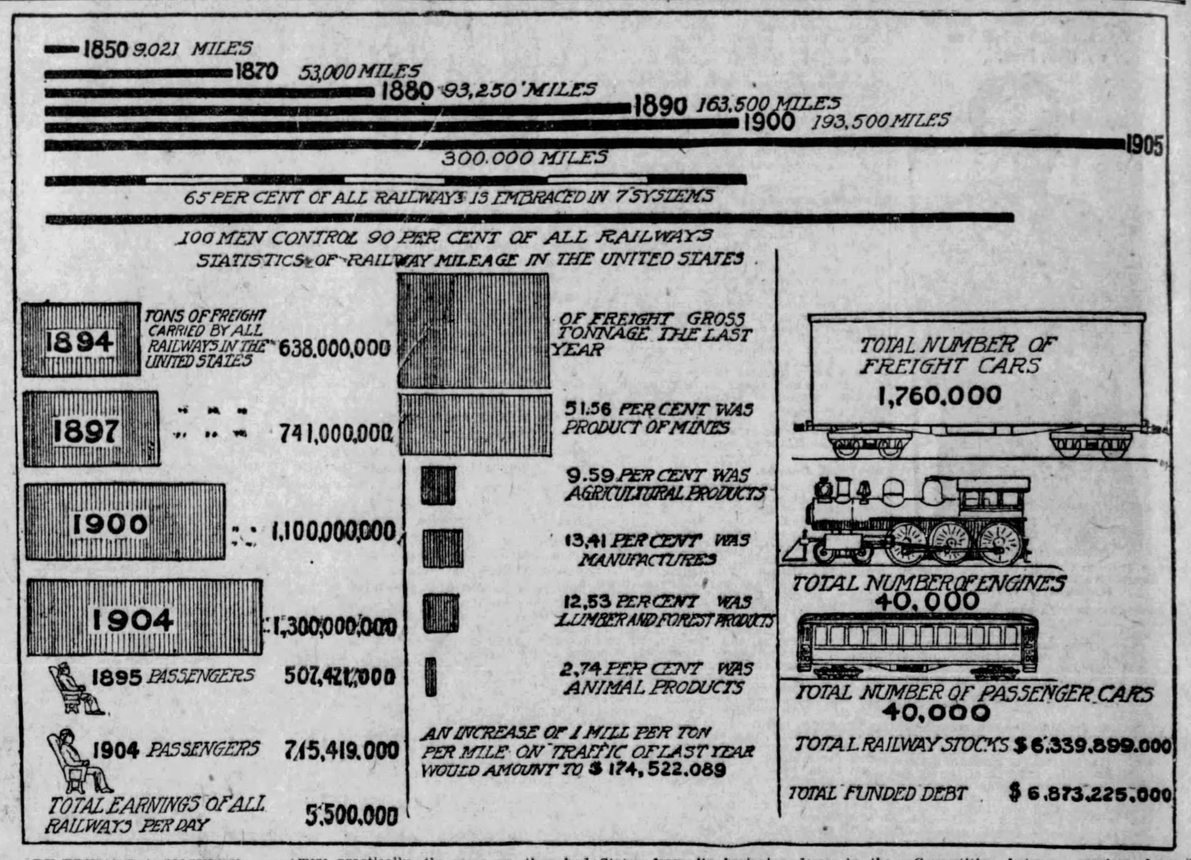
France is not worried over Germany's purchase of 20,000 new box cars. She will continue to rely on the curl of the kaiser's mustache as a war indicator.

The cable reports from Manila say that Mr. Bryan talked for an hour the other day. Mr. Bryan's friends will be pleased to know that he is enjoying himself.

Inventor Holland may know what he is talking about, but it takes a lot of imagination for people to see themselves flying about with a pair of 49-cent wings a year hence.

When you read of a man sending the price of a railroad ticket to the company to pay for a ride he stole in his younger days, it is a sign that he is either getting old or that a religious revival is going on in his neighborhood.

AMAZING RAILROAD FIGURES


1850 9,021 MILES
1870 53,000 MILES
1880 93,250 MILES
1890 163,500 MILES
1900 193,500 MILES
1905
300,000 MILES
65 PER CENT OF ALL RAILWAYS IS EMBRACED IN 7 SYSTEMS
100 MEN CONTROL 90 PER CENT OF ALL RAILWAYS
STATISTICS OF RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES
1894 TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED BY ALL RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES 638,000,000
1897 " " " " 741,000,000
1900 " " " " 1,100,000,000
1904 " " " " 1,300,000,000
1895 PASSENGERS 507,417,000
1904 PASSENGERS 715,419,000
TOTAL EARNINGS OF ALL RAILWAYS PER DAY 5,500,000
OF FREIGHT GROSS TONNAGE THE LAST YEAR
51.56 PER CENT WAS PRODUCT OF MINES
9.59 PER CENT WAS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
13.41 PER CENT WAS MANUFACTURES
12.53 PER CENT WAS LUMBER AND FOREST PRODUCTS
2.74 PER CENT WAS ANIMAL PRODUCTS
AN INCREASE OF 1 MILL PER TON PER MILE ON TRAFFIC OF LAST YEAR WOULD AMOUNT TO $174,522,089
TOTAL NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS 1,760,000
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENGINES 40,000
TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGER CARS 40,000
TOTAL RAILWAY STOCKS $6,339,899,000
TOTAL FUNDED DEBT $6,873,225,000

BY EDWARD A. MOSELEY,
Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Figures which describe the railways of the United States in their organization and operations are so enormous as to be almost beyond comprehension and belief. Seventy-five years only have elapsed since the first steam railway was constructed and placed in successful operation. Today there are 215,000 miles of track in the United States, not including second tracks or sidings. The methods of transportation which existed when Stephenson experimented with his locomotive in England were practically the same as they had been since the dawn of history.

How wonderful has been the transformation worked by this mighty force in the world's civilization, how great and inestimable the benefits it has wrought, how vast the wealth it has created! It has added to the pleasures as well as to the comforts of life. Distance has been annihilated. Through the ease and rapidity of communication thus provided, those far apart in distance are brought near; the people of a given section are enabled to enjoy the products of all other sections, however remote, and regions formerly inaccessible and uninhabited have become great centers of population and rich production. To trace the course of development of the railway system of the United States from its beginning down to the present time is to trace the history and growth of the nation's commercial and industrial progress.

Of the mileage now forming a vast network over the entire country, north and south, east and west, 80 per cent, or 170,000 of the 215,000 miles, has been constructed since the close of the civil war. In 1830 there were but 23 miles of railway in operation in the United States; in 1850 the mileage had grown only to 9,021 miles. In 1870 there were 53,000 miles. In 1880 this had increased to 93,250 miles, in 1900 to 193,500 miles, and in 1900 it had reached 193,500 miles.

Today, if second, third and fourth tracks and yards and sidings be included, there are 300,000 miles of track.

Competition between carriers by rail, which formerly prevailed and acted as a check or restraint against unreasonable rates, has been to a great extent suppressed and destroyed.

About one hundred persons control the boards of directors of railroads whose commercial value exceeds 90 per cent of the total, and whose earnings amount to 90 per cent of the total gross earnings of the railways of the United States.

In the short period of seven years the freight traffic has doubled, while the passenger traffic has increased by about 70 per cent.

How gigantic is the business can be readily seen from the fact that an increase of one mill per ton on the traffic of last year would have produced $174,522,089.

Railroad That Jumps From Island to Island

MAP OF FLORIDA KEYS SHOWING PROJECTED EXTENSION OF THE FLORIDA EAST COAST TO KEY WEST.

DREDGE AT WORK ON GRADE IN THE BIG PRAIRIE SOUTH MIAMI LAND

St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 5.—While the representatives of more than seventy millions of people are struggling with the problem of how best to construct the canal that will unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, one of these people, Mr. Henry M. Flagler, is rapidly pushing forward the construction of a railroad across the line of islands or keys forming Florida Bay that partly separates the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic ocean. This project is the extension of the Florida East Coast railroad south from Miami, its present southern seaport terminus, to Key West.

This piece of road will be 154 miles long. Twenty-eight miles of this, from Miami to Homestead, was built during 1904. Of the 126 miles remaining to be constructed, about 65 will be built on natural foundation. According to the present plan the rest of the road will be laid on concrete arch viaducts.

Scarcely a mile of this part of the road will be constructed without the solution of questions that have never before arisen —the solving of difficulties without precedent.

Current Events.

The smaller railroads refuse to consent to absolute prohibition of passes.

Chinese students in Japan strike against threatened supervision by the mikado's government.

A new Japanese cabinet is appointed, Marquis Saionji being premier and Count Kato foreign minister.

Court-martial at New York reduces First Lieutenant Roy L. Taylor twelve numbers for snubbing sergeant.

Chinese soldiers helped Shanghai rioters in the recent uprising, according to belated reports of the trouble.

Virginia's offer to settle 30,000 of London's poor on farms will receive consideration by the English authorities.

China will follow Japan's example and will have an ambassador in Washington and other important capitals.

Express companies follow the railroads and will refuse to issue passes for the free transportation of goods.

Germany places a rush order for 20,000 cars to transport troops to frontier, fearing trouble with France over Morocco.

Englishwoman slightly deranged by rough sea voyage is ordered taken back to England, despite rich relatives' protests.

Vatican authorities deny reports originating in England that peace has been concluded between pope and Italy.

New York physician says excessive use of salt is dangerous in kidney troubles and tends to produce Bright's disease.

Advocacy by a plump member of the Pittsburg Woman's club of skirts to reach only to the knee shocks other members who are tall and angular.

Ohio is to begin an investigation of national and state insurance companies rivaling the famous New York inquisition; Kentucky is also to act.

Susan B. Anthony club of Cincinnati appeals to President Roosevelt in behalf of Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, under sentence to be hanged in New Jersey.

Many Illinois corporations will be prosecuted for alleged failure to make reports under the state antitrust law if attorney general's plans work out.

Lawyer Augustus B. Prentice, of New York, is sent to any asylum, having been made insane by worry over the $2,000,000 fortune left him by his father.

Charles A. Edwards, of New York, prominent chemical man, found shot in home of his brother-in-law in New Haven, Conn.; police get no clew to murderer.

Representative Watson, of Indiana, completes a poll of the house of representatives showing enough votes to pass the statehood bill providing for the admission of four territories as two states.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte issues an order at Washington giving medals and $100 each to eleven members of the crew of the gunboat Bennington for heroism at the time the vessel was blown up in San Diego harbor.

Jacob Schiff, the banker, issues a warning in a speech before the chamber of commerce in New York that a financial panic will result unless an elastic system of currency is adopted, and his words cause an immediate slump in the Wall street market.

Proof that many of the first class men at the naval academy at Annapolis are involved in hazing is found by the court-martial in the refusal of witnesses to answer questions regarding the hazing of C. S. Roberts, of Joliet, on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

Miss L. Graham Crozier, a New York sociologist, urges that children of the extremely poor be chloroformed to end their misery, while Miss Anna Hall, of Cincinnati, devises a plan for a medical board of control to end the sufferings of aged persons or those suffering from accidents that must prove fatal.

Deer Caught in Ice Floe.

A deer started to swim across the river recently from the Lyme side to the Chester shore, and was caught between two ice floes.

The animal was carried down the stream for half a mile before it could extricate itself and get back to land.—Deep River correspondent Hartford Courant.

A Handsome Calendar for 1906

This calendar consists of 3 sheets, 2 being very handsome figure pieces, without any advertising matter on them, and the third being the calendar. We will send this beautiful calendar to any address on receipt of 12c for postage and packing.

Order at once, if you want one. The supply is limited.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE BLADE'S REVISED WATCH LIST

FOR 1905-06

WALTHAM AND ELGIN MOVEMENTS

This season The Blade offers its readers a selection of first-class watches at prices lower than ever made before, and much lower than can be purchasd elsewhere. The cases are the best quality of gold filled cases made, and are fully guaranteed. The reliability and accuracy of the Waltham and Elgin movements are so well known that they need no special description from us.

If you want a thoroughly reliable watch, this is your opportunity to get one at a very low price.

The 25-year cases are plain or engine turned, an extra charge being made for hand engraved cases.

The 20-year cases are plain, engine turned, or engraved. No extra charge being made for engraved cases.

All watches are sent by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us.

The men's watches in the following list are all 18 size. The ladies' watches 6 size. We can furnish any size and any grade of Waltham and Elgin movements, and will be pleased to quote you prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.75	No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $11.00
Extra for engraved case.$1.00	Extra for engraved case, 80c
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $15.00	No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $12.00
Extra for engraved case.$1.00	Extra for engraved case...80c
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.20	No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $8.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $12.25	No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $10.00

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $5.30	No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $6.75

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $12.00	No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.25
Extra for engraved case.. 80c	Extra for engraved case...80c
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $10.50	No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.75

SPECIAL.

Men's Nickel Silver, open-face cases, with 7 and 15-jeweled gilt Waltham and Elgin movements.

No. 85—7-jeweled gilt $4.75	No. 86—15-jeweled gilt $5.75

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES

Special Holiday Season Offer.

No gift is so much appreciated by boys and young men as a handsome and reliable watch. We have just purchased a limited number of very fine, 12-size Watches. The 12-size is the smallest men's watch made, and is the favorite size for boys and young men. In fact, it is the popular size for every one who wants a small, thin watch. We are going to offer these watches to our readers at a very low price.

DESCRIPTION.

CASE—Twenty-year, gold-filled, open face, screw back and bevel plain; engine turned and engraved.

MOVEMENT—Seven-jeweled Elgin or Waltham.

PRICE—Our price to Blade readers is only.....$8.50

This watch cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $12 to $15. Get your orders in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL A

17 Jewels. 20-Year Case.

We offer our readers for the holiday season the best watch offer ever made. The case is a 20-year, 18 size, gold-filled, hunting, plain engine turned or engraved, fitted with a 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is, Hunting case.....$13.00

Our price is, Open Face.....$11.00

Get your orders in early, as we can only get a limited number of these watches.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL B

This is a 16 size 20-year, plain, engine turned or engraved hunting case, fitted with a 15-jeweled Walton or Elgin movement. Our price.....$13.75

Or the same movement in a 16 size open-face, nickel silver case.....$9.50

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FOR THE LADIES AND GIRLS

The O size is now the popular watch for ladies and girls. It is small enough to be worn as a Chatelaine, and is generally worn that way.

The case is 20-year, gold filled, Hunting, plain, engine turned, or engraved, and is fitted with a 7-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is only.....$11.75

If you wish to give your wife, daughter or sister a handsome Xmas present, give her one of these watches.

Get your order in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4769—A Small Bathrobe.

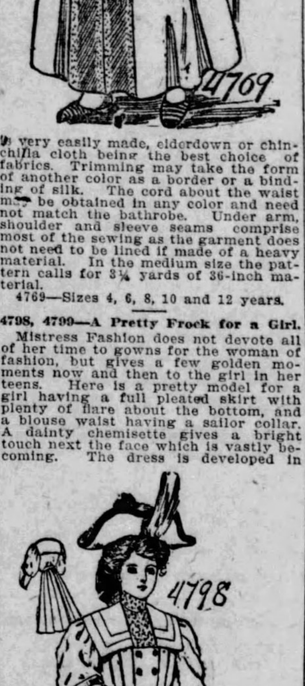
Many mothers do not realize the convenience and usefulness of a bathrobe for the little girl or boy. The slipping on of anything which happens to be near when a garment of this kind is needed, does not serve to foster pride and womanliness as the possession of a small bathrobe does. The garment

is very easily made, eiderdown or chinchilla cloth being the best choice of fabrics. Trimming may take the form of another color as a border or a binding of silk. The cord about the waist may be obtained in any color and need not match the bathrobe. Under arm, shoulder and sleeve seams comprise most of the sewing as the garment does not need to be lined if made of a heavy material. In the medium size the pattern calls for 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

4769—Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

4798, 4799—A Pretty Frock for a Girl.

Mistress Fashion does not devote all of her time to gowns for the woman of fashion, but gives a few golden moments now and then to the girl in her teens. Here is a pretty model for a girl having a full pleated skirt with plenty of flare about the bottom, and a blouse waist having a sailor collar. A dainty chemisette gives a bright touch next the face which is vastly becoming. The dress is developed in



brown serge with buttons of brown panne velvet adorning the front and others of smaller size defining the seam of the cuff. A soft crush girdle of the velvet gives a pretty finish to the waist. The blouse has two deep tucks at each side of the front which do away with any possible severe effect which sometimes occur in the sailor blouse. The sleeves are graceful and easy in their full puff and deep tight cuff. This design is one suited to a variety of materials, from serge, challis and henrietta to linen and madras. It is excellent for school wear with chemisettes of plain cloth adorned with soutache or a plaid silk braid. There are no possible difficulties in the pattern to annoy the home dressmaker. The medium size calls for 9 yards of 36-inch material.

Two patterns—4798, 3 sizes, 12 to 16 years; 4799, 3 sizes, 12 to 16 years.

The price of these patterns is 20c, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

6440, 6441—A Modish Street Gown.

Styles which are smart in line and design need no word to commend them to the up-to-date woman. There is a certain modishness about this gown which gives it atmosphere and dash of unusual degree. The round yoke finished with trimming bands which continue down the front to the girdle and suggest a bolero, are very effective. The easy blouse and deep crush girdle give a trim waist and the tiny tucks about the hips releasing a wealth of fulness below are quite in accordance

with the latest dictates of fashion. Two deep tucks appear above the deep hem tuck and assist the flare. A gown of this style is smart for afternoon wear at home, upon the street or for such semidress occasions as church, the matinee or concerts. It is not difficult to fashion and is suitable to any of the new soft woolens, vellings or silks. In the medium size the pattern calls for 12 yards of 36-inch material.

Two patterns—6440, sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure; 6441, sizes 20 to 30 inches waist.

The price of these patterns is 20c but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

6444—A New Empire Coat.

Paquin has introduced the Empire coat to fashionable society as a wrap for all occasions. It is worn morning, noon and night in all colors and almost all materials. This style coat is very becoming to the short woman as it lends an appearance of height and is a practical sort of garment as it permits the wearing of frocks in the street that hitherto have been worn indoors only on account of the inapplicability of the costume coat.

The coat sketched here is modeled on the most approved lines, having the Eton-like fitted portion from which depends the long skirt with the bias seam in the back. There are no gathers nor pleats but it falls in graceful folds nearly to the edge of the dress, giving it an air of comfortable elegance which is wonderfully gratifying. The most popular material for these coats is broadcloth, and any shade

or color may be used according to its purpose. The tucks at the bottom of the sleeve make the arm appear more graceful while the neat velvet collar and cuffs prove a pleasing finish. The coat is designed for the home dressmaker and every possible difficulty has been avoided. In the medium size the pattern calls for 4½ yards of 54-inch material.

6444—Sizes 32 to 42 inches bust.

6461—A Pretty Waist.

One or two odd blouses are a delightful means of varying a limited wardrobe and pretty waists suitable for nice wear or informal occasions can be evolved at small expense. It often happens that the woman who has but little money to expend on clothes makes the best appearance because she has studied her own style and fashioned her blouses to become her. The accompanying illustration

is an example of a blouse which is simply made and yet very effective if the proper material be used. A silk collenne in cloud gray with narrow pleating and French knots of moss green would be very chic. Pink taffetas with plastron and cuffs of pink broadcloth would also be effective. As to the choice of colors and fabrics, the ingenious woman will find a wide field for selection. In the medium size 2¾ yards of 36-inch material are needed.

6461—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

6526—A Square Yoke Effect.

Many have predicted the passing of the separate blouse, but the French coutourier has decided that this shall not be. The fancy blouse for wear upon nice occasions has found favor among Parisian artists and bids fair to regain its old-time popularity. This news will be hailed with delight by the woman of moderate means for there was never a mode more favorable to economy. The waist shown here will lend itself to development in

any soft fabric, silk, challis, henrietta or batiste being good. The yoke is extremely unique, consisting of a front, shoulder and back piece, each having three downward turning tucks. The upper portion of the yoke may be faced with lace as pictured. The waist fastens in back while the sleeve is the full bishop model with the deep cuff. In the medium size the pattern calls for 3½ yards of 27-inch material.

6526—Sizes 32 to 42 inches bust.

WHITE HOUSE EPISODE

Committee to Investigate the Morris Affair.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Sheppard, of Texas, today introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of Republicans and Democratic members of the house to investigate the "recent violent expulsion of an American mother from the White House offices and grounds by executive officials and employes, while she was seeking an audience with the President of the United States."

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

WEDDING IN WHITE HOUSE

Longworth-Roosevelt Nuptials to Take Place February 17.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt announced last night that the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, will take place on Saturday, February 17, at 12 o'clock noon, in the east room of the White House.

$4.95 — GENUINE DUEBER — STEM WIND — STEM SET

THE LOCOMOTIVE SPECIAL

Stamped 23 JEWELED ADJUSTED

It's a rocker in appearance and a perfect timekeeper as well. Equals in appearance the genuine 23 jeweled watches that sell for $25.00 to $50.00. Dueber dust proof screw solid silveroine case, guaranteed for 20 years both case and works. Big jewels in raised gold settings with locomotive on dial and works. Stamped 23 jeweled adjusted.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch to you by express for examination. You examine it at your express office and if as represented pay express agent our bargain sale price $4.95, and express charges and it is yours. Order today as this advertisement will positively not appear again.

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago

Free Catarrh Cure

No More Bad Breath

"My New Discovery Quickly Cures Catarrh."—C. E. Gauss.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it! It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, 5366 Main Street, Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 5366 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

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ENGINEERS DON'T AGREE

Two Reports on Type of Canal for Panama.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The letter of the secretary of war to the President transmitting the annual reports of the isthmian canal commission and of the president of the Panama Railroad company, together with the reports, were received by the two houses of congress today. The report of the canal commission has been made public.

Secretary Taft in his letter advised the President that there is to be a majority and a minority report from the board of consulting engineers as to the type of canal to be recommended, and that he expects soon to receive by cable from General Davis, chairman of the board, who will meet the foreign members in Brussels on January 9, a confirmation of the majority report. The minority report is being prepared, he added, and he hopes that the whole matter may be presented for submission to congress by the first of February.

HEPBURN PRESENTS BILL

New Railroad Rate Measure Introduced by Chairman.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, today introduced his railroad rate bill, which has been anxiously awaited, as Mr. Hepburn is chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house.

The bill is similar to the Dolliver bill and embraces in a modified form, many features of the measure recently prepared by the interstate commerce commission. It is more comprehensive than any measure yet introduced and in Mr. Hepburn's opinion, it is so framed that it will satisfactorily regulate refrigerator cars, do away with "midnight tariffs" and abolish other alleged injustices aimed at by the pending bills.

The bill increases the interstate commerce commission to nine members and fixes the salary of each at $10,000.

Its most essential departure from the other bills is its greatly enlarged definition of "transportation" as used in the act. The word is defined as follows: "Transportation shall include cars and other vehicles and all instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, express or implied, for the use thereof and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storing and handling of property transported."

VOLCANO RUINS A TOWN

Terrible Earthquake Occurs in Nicaragua.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Vice Consul Wallace at Managua, has cabled the state department under yesterday's date, that a terrible earthquake has occurred in Nicaragua, and it was reported to him that Masaya had been ruined by the eruption of the volcano San Diego.

NO SETTLEMENT EFFECTED

Venezuelan Government and Asphalt Company Fail to Agree.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Root has been notified by cable of the complete failure of the negotiations that have been in progress at Caracas to effect a settlement of issues between the Bermudez Asphalt Co. and the Venezuelan government, and the departure from Caracas of the company's treasurer, Clyde Brown. The secretary has accordingly called upon Mr. Calhoun, the President's special commissioner, for his report upon that controversy as the basis for immediate action on the part of the department. It is probable that the report will be submitted to congress and some line of action suggested.

HAS HERCULEAN TASK

Moneyed Interests Trying to Down the President

BY JULIUS CHAMBERS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Republicans of the middle west are rallying to the side of the President in his fight against the railroads and trusts. The contest in New York does not interest them to any serious extent. Differences in Illinois have been healed by a general understanding that Speaker Cannon shall have the delegation from that state to the next national convention. It will be a complimentary vote and will leave the delegates free to turn to Knox, or Root, or Fairbanks on the second or later ballots. It was an easy method to effect a settlement of a conflict within the party that promised to develop much bitterness. The way out was found by Frank O. Lowden, the Illinois member of the national committee. He can see the kink in a political tangle quicker than most men and his judgment is rarely at fault. How harmony will be restored in New York is not clear at this moment, but a way will be found. Odell will go the same political route as Herrick, because the President has decreed it.

The people of the country will support the President in his self-imposed and quite thankless task of destroying the power of corporations to direct legislation in congress. Never before has any man in the White House attempted this herculean labor. Any other president since the days of Andrew Jackson would have failed of success and the complete triumph of Theodore Roosevelt is not yet assured. The combined moneyed interests of the country are arrayed against him. But, every day, his views are making progress with the people. The fearlessness with which he grappled with the beef trust indicated the courage with which this gigantic problem was undertaken. The railroad rate discussion will serve to separate the corporation-favoring congressmen from the servants of the general public. The President's chief support will come from the west. That section has sent some able men here to represent it and their support will be given unqualifiedly to the President. They know what their constituents demand.

Populism hasn't a single representative in the house or senate, but if its strength were as great as in its palmiest days, all its votes would go to the support of the President, owing to his stand on the railroad rate question. It has been a contention of the Populists of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado for almost a generation that railroad traffic should be regulated by law. Much of the legislation that enables the President to go as far as he has in the right direction is an outgrowth of the much-ridiculed Populists. There is some good in every new movement that starts, although, as in this case, merit was not perceptible at the time. Years ago, I remember to have heard Peffer declare in his shrill, rasping voice that "the day will come when discrimination by the railroads in favor of persons or localities will be stopped by the intervention of congress and the mighty power of the executive branch of the government." We all thought the old man was talking through his whiskers. But he has called the turn.

Some of the ablest men of the middle west are at the capital now for another purpose than to assure the President of the popularity of his policy to regulate traffic. It has the unqualified support of the rank and file in all parties. One would think that a measure so universally commended would have special attention by congress. But there are strong influences at work maneuvering for delay. It will be as long as possible before this dearest theme to the President is reached. He wants action at once. The tariff can wait, but this subject must be taken up.

La Follette a Valuable Ally.

Another strange anomaly is presented by this turn that events have taken. Senator La Follette, having arranged matters to his personal satisfaction at Madison, has taken up his duties as United States senator. He will be a valuable ally to the President. He understands the railroad problem as do few living politicians.

The President's course has his unqualified approval. He has been fighting for the same reforms as those the chief magistrate is advocating. There are a few men in the Republican ranks that are not friendly to the new senator from Wisconsin, but that will not cripple his efficiency as a talker and committee worker.

If the President shall succeed in destroying the power that the great corporations have for a generation exercised over congress, he will have accomplished the most remarkable and memorable achievement of his career. The settlement of the Russo-Japanese war will take a subordinate place in the record of his life. Threats of reprisal and vengeance have not swayed him from the course set for himself when he began his last term of office. The senate is counted upon by the monopolies to check or defeat the intentions of the President, but the presence of a man of highly aggressive character like La Follette in that body may turn the scale in favor of reform. He is a bold, aggressive man, as shown by his career in the house, and one voice and tongue such as his are worth a multitude of theoretical statesmen who evolve purity in politics from the seclusion of their libraries or editorial sanctums.

Where the Real Fight Will Come.

Another clearly indicated purpose of Theodore Roosevelt is to restore to the high office he occupies the constitutional power that the fathers of the republic intended it should possess. It is known to every student of American politics that the President is rarely permitted "to nominate" men of his own choosing. Innovations like "The Congressional Rule" and "Senatorial Courtesy" have been allowed to grow up under weak chief magistrates. They have virtually vested the appointing power in the senators of the states from which candidates hail. Assumption of this authority has on several occasions extended to the length of dictation by the senate as to the members of the President's official family, that is to say, his cabinet.

Many of us remember that the senate refused to allow General Grant to avail himself of the legal genius of Caleb Cushing as his attorney general. To General Cushing, more than to all other members of the Geneva commission, belonged credit for the brilliant success of our cause in the dispute with England growing out of the Alabama. And yet, the United States senate said to President Grant that he should not have that man as his legal advisor!

There have been other cases more recently of senatorial dictation to our presidents that never attained publicity. A "coterie" of senators—the word sounds better than "cabal"—has compelled the revision of more than one cabinet "slate" since the Grant era! In dictating to the President who shall be his personal advisors the senate reaches the extreme phase of its self-assumed authority. But, the arrogance of its members does not stop there. As able and patriotic man as Roscoe Conkling honestly believed that senators and representatives of the administration party should, in all cases, select the officials in their political jurisdictions. If the governor of a territory were to be named, senators deemed a supervision of the President's choice quite within the scope of their authority whenever the candidate had his home in their political satrapy. No student of the constitutional history of this government believes that the senate was intended to be invested with the authority to nominate candidates for office; this encroachment upon the chief executive has grown by such gradual steps and its recognition has been so general that only a courageous man dare undertake to rebuke it.

President Roosevelt has shown catholicity in his recognition or rejection of precedents not grounded upon constitutional right, but custom. He comprehends that he has only to stand firmly upon the constitution. He has generally advised with leaders of his party and is likely to continue so to do; but he has reached a point in his official career at which bosses in the senate must be met with the same cold front that he has shown to the bosses of American trade! Why should he attempt to regulate the railroad and the beef trusts as long as the senatorial bosses assume to curb his sturdy impulses toward reform?

The people of the country will stand by President Roosevelt in every step he takes to liberate his high office from the subserviency into which it has fallen.

MORALES MAKES OFFER

Will Resign if Allowed to Leave Country in Safety.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The state department has received news from San Domingo that ex-President Morales has offered to resign if he will be allowed to leave the country in safety. This proposition, it is understood, will be acceptable to the de facto government. Where Morales will go is not known.

REPORT ON GOOD ROADS

Government Built 21 During the Past Year.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The extent of government encouragement in the building of country roads is shown in a report issued by the office of public roads of the department of agriculture. During the year twenty-one roads were built by the government in different sections of the country. A comparative statement of cost is given which shows that macadam roads have a maximum cost of 98 cents, and an average cost of 55 cents per square yard; sand and clay roads cost 9½ cents; burnt clay, 20 cents, and shell 34 cents per square yard.

Of the object lesson roads built, three were in Ohio, one in Illinois, three in Missouri; one in Kansas; two in Washington; one in Texas, one in Louisiana, and seven in Florida.

In the Mississippi delta the lack of suitable road building material has attracted much attention to the problem there. The report says it is to be solved by the burnt clay or "gumbo" process.

SENDING COWS BY MAIL

An Investigation of Franking Privilege To Be Made.

Washington, Jan. 4.—More than the average attendance of members were in their places when the house met for its first session after the holiday recess today.

Regarding as serious an editorial statement in a local paper that members of the house abuse the franking privilege to the extent of sending cows, farm animals, libraries and kitchen utensils free through the mails, Mr. Sims (Tennessee) obtained leave to assert that an investigation should be made. That the statement was only an outburst of vivid imagination was asserted both by Mr. Mann (Illinois) and the Republican floor leader, Mr. Payne (New York).

Before he concluded Mr. Sims presented a resolution for an investigation by the committee on postoffices and postroads "as to whether or not there are or have been abuses of franking privileges by members of congress or in the name of members of congress."

TWENTY-SEVENTH CHILD

Chicago Cattle Buyer Will Not Tell Roosevelt.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—In a big leather easy chair, seemingly unaware of the noise which eight of his children made with their toys, Jonathan Allen Monroe last night sat in his home meditating deeply upon the fact that for the twenty-seventh time he was a father.

The youngest of the twenty-seven children of Mr. Monroe, who is a cattle buyer at the Union Stock Yards, arrived yesterday. It is a fine, bouncing baby boy, and the proud father last night declared that in all of his experience he had never seen a better one. Mr. Monroe, who is 63 years old, is bitter exponent of race suicide and a long time friend of President Roosevelt.

"I knew the President in Albany, N. Y., many years ago," he said. "But, pshaw, I won't impose on his good nature by telling him of so small an affair as the arrival of the twenty-seventh child."

Fifteen of the children are still living, and all but three remain at home with their father. The three who have left home are married daughters, none of the sons ever having been married.

TO ENFORCE ANTITRUST LAW.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Reeder (Kas.) has introduced a resolution requesting the attorney general to investigate and report to the house whether there exists or has existed a combination or agreement between the Pennsylvania Railway company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co., the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad company and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, or any two or more of these companies in violation of the antitrust law.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION

How Food Headed Off the Insidious Disease.

The happy wife of a good old fashioned Michigan farmer says:

"In the spring of 1902, I was taken sick—a general breaking down, as it were. I was excessively nervous, could not sleep well at night, my food seemed to do me no good, and I was so weak I could scarcely walk across the room.

"The doctor said my condition was due to overwork and close confinement and that he very much feared that consumption would set in. For several months I took one kind of medicine after another, but with no good effect—in fact, I seemed to grow worse.

"Then I determined to quit all medicines, give up coffee and see what Grape-Nuts food would do for me. I began to eat Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream and bread and butter three times a day.

"The effect was surprising! I began to gain flesh and strength forthwith, my nerves quieted down and grew normally steady and sound, sweet sleep came back to me. In six weeks' time I discharged the hired girl and commenced to do my own housework for a family of six. This was two years ago, and I am doing it still, and enjoy it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Theres' a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

EMBEZZLEMENTS GROW

Unusual Big Loss of Life and Property.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Statistics compiled by the Tribune from the daily records of crimes and casualties during the year ending Monday show that it has been a twelvemonth of unusual loss of life and property.

The number of killed and wounded in war during 1905 exceeded the record of 1904, notwithstanding the close of the Russo-Japanese contest. The total loss is distributed about as follows:

Russo-Japanese war,	298,965.
Russia, civil strife and massacre,	162,000.
Trans-Caucasia,	6,900.
Africa,	1,690.
Philippines,	535.
Morocco,	580.
East Indies,	260.
Bulgaria,	134.
Macedonia,	61.
Armenia,	27.

Railroad Disasters.

Statistics of railroad disasters show that 3,142 were killed and 15,904 injured. In addition to those killed and injured on the steam roads, 464 have been killed and 2,622 injured on the electric and elevated roads, the most serious disasters of the year have been as follows:

	Killed.	Injured.
January 9—Big Four railroad, derailment	1	8
January 13—Santa Fe railroad, collision	5	20
January 22—Louisville & Nashville railroad, collision	4	4
January 25—Big Four railroad, derailment	..	19
January 26—New York Central railroad	..	30
January 26—Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, collision	4	8
February 4—New York Central railroad, boiler and derailment	2	20
February 9—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, derailment	1	24
February 20—Erie railroad, derailment	1	60
March 8—Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, collision	7	31
May 10—Pennsylvania railroad, collision	21	100
May 18—Illinois Central railroad, collision	8	4
June 7—Wisconsin Central railroad, derailment	7	..
June 13—Southern railroad, derailment	3	29
June 17—Western Maryland railroad, collision	23	20
June 21—Lake Shore railroad, derailment	19	12
July 6—Great Northern railroad, derailment	..	35
July 15—Louisville & Nashville railroad, collision	4	5
August 12—Nickel Plate railroad, collision	12	23
August 16—Santa Fe railroad, collision	6	..
August 17—Atlantic Coast railroad, derailment	18	100
September 5—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, collision	3	25
September 16—Baltimore & Ohio railroad, collision	3	22
September 21—Philadelphia & Reading railroad, collision	5	8
September 25—Pennsylvania railroad, collision	6	20
October 2—Rock Island railroad, collision	4	22
October 30—Rock Island railroad, collision	6	..
October 30—Santa Fe railroad, derailment	13	30
November 8—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, collision	5	14
November 26—Boston & Maine railroad, collision	18	30
December 7—Union Pacific railroad, collision	10	45

Marine Disasters.

Not the least of the total of deaths comes from marine disasters. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-six lives were lost on the water. These were not confined to any particular part of the world, but were scattered in all parts of the world. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans both are the resting places of hundreds of unfortunate voyagers, and the inland streams of the United States saw the end of many lives. Following is the complete list of marine disasters during 1905:

January 4—Towboat Defender, Ohio river	8
January 7—Schooner Lizzie Carr, Rye Beach, N. H.	1
January 8—Steamer Dimmington, English coast	10
January 9—Steamer Rhone, Mediterranean sea	1
January 16—French fishing vessel, Isle of Wight	..
February 1—Barge S. D. Carlton, lost at sea	4
February 9—Steamer Leif Erikson, lost at sea	2
February 18—Unknown sloop, British Columbia coast	..
March 15—Steamer Kyleer, English coast	23
March 18—Schooner Pearl, Pacific coast	3
March 18—Schooner Mary C., Pacific coast	26
April 8—Tug Greenville, Hudson river.	4
April 26—Schooner H. L. Whiton, Massachusetts coast	2
April 27—Steamer Yuen Wo, China coast	150
May 2—Steamer Falk, off Land's End..	97
May 4—Barge Moonbeam, Rhode Island coast	5
May 4—Schooner Florida, Florida coast	6
May 7—Steamer Aransas, Massachusetts coast	1
May 13—Steamer Sovralence, off Port Arthur	28
May 23—Ship Cousins, Rennish, at sea.	126
June 3—Bark Afghanistan, English coast	22
June 5—Tug Grace M., Lake Erie	2
June 7—Fishing vessel, New York harbor	1
June 8—British submarine boat explosion, Plymouth, England	14
June 23—Steamer Linton, St. Clair river	2
June 25—Steamer City of Collingwood burned, Georgian bay	4
June 26—Danish cadet schooner Staje, Danish coast	22
July 6—Submarine boat Farfadet, Mediterranean sea	23
July 11—Schooner Chromo, Boston harbor	1
July 12—Steam launch, Hudson river..	3
August 20—Schooner M. C. Haskell, Massachusetts coast	1
August 23—Bark Bristol Hill, lost at sea	18
August 24—Japanese transport, coast of Japan	127
August 28—Steamer Peconic, coast of Florida	20
September 3—Steamer Serona, Lake Superior	11
September 3—Schooner Pretoria, Lake Superior	5
September 3—Schooner Olive Jeannette, Lake Superior	7
September 3—Steamer Iosco, Lake Superior	19
September 3—Tug Shamrock, Lake Superior	2
September 3—Steamer Young America, Hudson river	4
September 10—Steamer Venezia, Jutland coast	12
September 12—Steamers Janette and Pretoria, North sea	38
September 12—Schooner Pearl, Pacific coast	34
September 17—Schooner V. H. Ketchum, Lake Michigan	2
September 22—Sloop Sea Gull, Delaware coast	3
September 22—Schooner Job H. Jackson, Virginia coast	1
September 28—Cutter Leyde, Philippine Islands	14
September 29—Schooner Jones Bros., Marshall Island	7
October 1—Steamer Helcho, China sea.	15
October 1—Steamer Robert, North sea.	20
October 2—Steamer Caniabense, Philippine Islands	114
October 10—Steamer Leho, China sea.	15
October 16—Wrecks in North sea	25
October 16—Schooners Van Anna and King, South Carolina coast	6
October 20—Schooner Joseph S. Fay, Lake Michigan	1
October 20—Schooner Minnedosa, Lake Michigan	9
October 20—Schooner J. V. Jones, Lake Michigan	2
October 20—Schooner Sarah E. Sheldon, Lake Erie	2
October 20—Barge Tasmania, Lake Huron	8
October 20—Steamer Kaliyuga, Lake Erie	17
October 31—Steamer Johan, North sea.	10
October 31—Bark Anares, North sea..	16
November 7—Steamer Gambetta, North sea	24
November 14—Steamer Bavaria, French coast	15
November 18—German torpedo boat "S. 128," Kiel	34
November 19—Steamer St. Hilda, English channel	128
November 20—Steamer Turbine, Nova Scotia coast	19
November 28—Barge Mataafa, Lake Superior	9
November 28—Scow George Herbert, Lake Superior	3
November 28—Steamer Lafayette, Lake Superior	1
November 28—Steamer William Edenborn, Lake Superior	1
November 28—Steamer Ira H. Owen, Lake Superior	19
December 1—Barge Delaware, Massachusetts coast	4
December 2—Steamer Ikuto, Japanese coast	11
December 2—Schooner Maria Joseph, Madgalen Island	2
December 2—Steamer Lurimburg, Madgalen Island	14
December 7—Steamer Fram, Norway coast	11
December 12—Steamer Manda, lost at sea	8
December 12—Schooner Fiorencia, Caribbean sea	7
December 14—Steamer Hite, Monongahela river	4
December 28—Bark Passa, Pacific coast	27

Embezzlements in 1905.

The record of embezzlements, forgeries, defaulting and bank wrecking shows a large increase over that of 1904, and is much the largest that has been made up since 1897. Its total is $9,613,172. These losses are distributed as follows:

Stolen by public officials	$ 461,856
From banks	6,740,884
By agents	255,700
Forgeries	1,423,000
From loan associations	130,832
By postoffice employes	4,000
Miscellaneous stealings	1,076,052

The summary of defalcations, etc., by years, for 1894 to 1904, is as follows:

1894	$25,221,113
1895	10,439,258
1896	9,466,821
1897	11,248,084
1898	5,581,263
1899	2,218,373
1900	4,500,135
1901	4,983,509
1902	6,769,125
1903	6,562,165
1904	4

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.
Catch the sunshine! Don't be grieving
O'er that darksome billow there!
Life's a sea of stormy billows,
We must meet them everywhere.

Pass right through them! Do not tarry.
Overcome the heaving tide.
There's a sparkling gleam of sunshine
Waiting on the other side.

THURSDAY.
Cease from anger and forsake wrath:
Fret not thyself, it tendeth only to evil doing.

FRIDAY.
Be calm my soul; there is an unseen sphere
Where thou shalt learn whate'er is now unknown;
Therefore, my soul, be filled with present cheer,
For even now thou knowest all thine own!

SATURDAY.
Never go gloomily man with a mind,
Hope is a better companion than fear,
This is the bravest and cleverest plan;
Trusting in God while you do what you can.

SUNDAY.
Love thine own soul, and comfort thine heart:
And remove sorrow far from thee;
For sorrow hath destroyed many,
And there is no profit therein.

MONDAY.
"I know not whence I came,
I know not whither I go,
But the fact stands clear that I am here
In this world of pleasure and woe;
And out of the mist and mirk
Another truth shines plain—
It is in my power each day and hour
To add to its joy or pain."

TUESDAY.
We get back our mete as we measure;
We cannot do wrong and feel right,
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure—
For justice avenges each slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The brush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight for the children of men.

Heart Sunshine Sends Light Into the Outer Life

EMILY S. BOUTON

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining.
—Longfellow.

Something good is always on the way.

Foolish optimism! I hear some one exclaim.

Not foolish, but a healthy and a wise optimism, I reply. What is the use of forever dwelling among the shadows? Why shroud oneself in perpetual gloom, even though sorrow has pierced the heart, or disappointment is flapping its wings above the head? Nothing is helped; everything is hindered.

"Let the sun shine on your face. Keep your face toward it always." That is a very ancient piece of advice, but as good today as when it was first given centuries ago.

One of the strongest proofs that mankind is moving forward in the evolutionary path lies in the growth of optimism, of the hopefulness out of which comes the courage to dare and to do. The keynote of many of the new lines of thought which are growing in number every day is gladness. Where once was universally preached the natural depravity of the human heart, now more often is pictured the glorious possibilities of every individual that lives. It can be traced through the literature of the day as opposed, to the morbid view of the universality and overwhelming power of evil.

To be a true optimist one must form the habit of looking for the good, no matter what are the outward circumstances. That does not mean to close the eyes to the need of work for betterment of wrong conditions in ourselves, our homes, or in society. It does mean that there is always a best to be found, if we set ourselves to looking for it with determination. Then courage comes and we are working from something we are to the something we may be.

Perhaps some of my readers will remember the story of an old colored parson at the south, who was being sympathized with by a visitor because of the result of a collection taken up for him in the church where he was preaching.

"It's a shame, uncle," said the visitor, "that the congregation should drop buttons in the plate when you were collecting your salary."

"Dat doan matter, sah," replied the old man with a luminous smile. "Ah ken use dem on dat old pair ob trousers de kernal gib me."

"Well, they dropped nails in the plate too."

"Just what Ah need, sah. Yo' see Ah'm gwine to build a cohnhouse, en Ah'll need de nails to drive in de shingles."

"But the lead nickels. What are you going to do with them, throw them away?"

"No, sah; Ah'm gwine to make sinkers foh mah fishing lines. Glory, hallelujah!"

The old man had learned the secret of happiness. An ignorant, unlettered darkey, and yet we may well envy him for the fine philosophy which he had made his own.

This optimism does not depend upon outward circumstances. It comes from within. We often think if our lives could be changed in accordance with some desire we could be happy; we could be cheerful; we could go forward with courage to meet all else of joy or pain which the future may hold. And then, perhaps, the wish is gratified, but we find the gladness is afar just as it has been, just as it will be until we learn to live in the "kingdom of God."

Do not for one moment think this to be impossible. There are those who dwell there in spite of what may seem to us insurmountable sorrow. The blind girl of Drumtochty whose story Ian Maclaren tells, had found the way to that abiding cheerfulness which sheds sunshine every where:

"If I dinna see"—and she spoke as if it were a matter of doubt, and she were making a concession for argument's sake—"there's naebody in the glen can hear like me.

"There's no footstep of a Drumtochty man comes to the door but I ken his name; and there's no voice out on the road that I canna tell. The birds sing sweeter to me than to anybody else, and I can hear them cheeping to one another in the bushes before they go to sleep. And the flowers smell sweeter to me—the roses and the carnations and the bonny mossrose—and I judge that the oatcake and milk taste the richer because I dinna see them. Na, na, ye're no to think that I've been ill-treated by my God, for if he didna give me as thing he gave me mony things instead.

"And, mind ye, it's no as if I'd seen once and lost my sight; that micht ha' been a trial and my faith micht ha' failed. I've lost nothing; my life has been all getting."

The sweetness and light was not the fruitage of a day's effort, but of that steady optimism, that growth of the spiritual side of her nature that enabled her to forget that which she had not, and to find beauty and truth and joyfulness in that which was hers.

A contrast indeed is such a life to those given over to discouragement and gloom because things have not "gone their way." The one lives the "inner life of grace;" the other dwells wholly in the outer world of "things." It may be said, of course, that the former is shut away from that which is so important to the latter in an enforced isolation, but that only makes the sweetness and serenity which she exhibits the more marvelous.

The most of us dwell in very close companionship with "things." We pass hours in considering the color of a prospective garment, the fit of a coat, the style of a dress, but find it difficult to spend even a few moments in meditating upon that which goes to the making of character, to the bringing of sunshine into the heart to render each day joyful. What absorbs the most of our attention are not the "realities" of life, and we know this to be true when we stop to consider the matter. Men and women rush on after twinkling fireflies, imagining that seized they will glow with a steady light, but they never do. And then comes the perplexity, the disappointment, the vain worries, the anxieties that kill.

I received a little poem New Year's morning from the author, the well known writer, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, which expresses with simplicity and feeling the true thought along these lines. It is entitled Why Do We Worry?

Why do we worry about the nest?
We only stay for a day,
Or a month or a year, at the Lord's behest,
In this habitat of clay.

Why do we worry about the road,
With its hill or deep ravine?
In a dismal path or a heavy load,
We are helped by hands unseen.

Why do we worry about the years
That our feet have not yet trod?
Who labors with courage and trust, nor fears,
Has fellowship with God.

The best will come in the great "To be."
It is ours to serve and wait,
And the wonderful future we soon shall see,
For death is but the gate.

She does not mean that we are to give no thought to what are called the practical things of life, the homely, everyday duties by which the wheels are kept turning in the home, in society, everywhere. It is that we should not make the changing, fleeting things the whole emphasis of existence. Then we shall have time to cultivate the graces of the spirit, to grow from "within outward."

This is the secret aof optimism. Of course there is always temperament to consider, but there is no reason why that should be allowed to be master, to hold the real self in slavery. It is so easy to lay the blame of one's own failure in self-control upon natural tendencies. Let it be remembered that these may be overcome. The moment the wrong thought, the thought of gloom, of fear, of discouragement, claims attention, replace it with one of hope, of faith in the supremacy of good whatever be the outward appearance, until the sunshine-habit is formed, and becomes a part of the character. Thought is the builder, the transforming power by which any and all life may be moulded to strength and beauty. Think right and right action is inevitable. This truth is coming to have a deeper significance to a larger number of people every day. It is what the great French philosopher and writer, Maeterlinck, means when he says:

Let us remember that nothing befalls us that is not of the nature of ourselves. There comes no adventure but wears to our soul the shape of our everyday thoughts, and deeds of heroism are but offered to those who for long years have been heroes in obscurity and silence.

The successful life is always the optimistic life. This is so whether the success is wholly of the material or rises into the realm of the intellectual or the spiritual. Hope and faith joined to the joy of work that gains its end renders the highest accomplishment possible.

The Cozy Corner

A FEW KIND WORDS.

At the beginning of the year when we are making our annual, good resolutions, it may not be out of place for the editor to make just a few suggestions to the correspondents of the Cozy Corner, and to repeat some old ones for the benefit of the new friends who will join us this year.

All communications should be written in ink and on but one side of the paper. Letters on all things pertaining to the bringing up of the children, the ways of helping the busy woman by simplifying the work of the household, what to read, how to entertain our friends so that the pleasure will not be a burden to us, or to them, house decoration, answers to inquiries, or new ideas that come to all in regard to the general good of the family, and letters on whatsoever subject of general interest to the readers of The Blade, will be very welcome, and we urge our friends to write often.

Do not think because your discoveries seem simple to you, because of your familiarity with them, that they will not interest others, but send them along. Make your letters as brief as possible, without spoiling the story you wish to tell, so that there may be plenty of space for them.

When some one puts an inquiry in the Cozy Corner, answer it at once, so your answer will benefit the person making the inquiry, and do not wait until the question is forgotten, and it is too late for the answer to be of any use, and all interest in the subject is lost.

All discussions on religion or politics are barred from the Household page; those are left to other departments of the paper. No free advertising will be given in the shape of letters, or otherwise on this page; send them to the advertising department. Do not forget to give your full name and address as well as the name you wish signed to the article you send.

Do not be disappointed, nor vexed, if your letters do not appear as soon as you expect them to, and do not attempt to direct the editor as to where in the paper, or how, your contributions shall appear. Trust her to do the very best she can for you and do not forget that she has very much to do, and rules to obey.

Do these things and you will help your fellow members of the Cozy Corner, and bring joy to the heart of the editor, who wishes you all the happiest and most successful year you ever could hope for.

"AN OLD SUBSCRIBER" SPEAKS HER MIND.

I have not troubled the Cozy Corner with my chat for some time, but there are one or two things in my mind of which I wish to speak today. The first is suggested by the complaint of the woman who said her dressmaker would not allow her to have any pockets in her dresses, but she managed to have one in spite of what the dressmaker said. I agree with her and think a woman should have a pocket where she can carry her handkerchief instead of in her apron belt, up her sleeve or in the bosom of her dress. In respect to pockets, I think it is all right for women to follow the fashion of men's clothes, though we should not need so many pockets as they have.

Another thing is the talk about angels being represented as women. I know it is hard on the men to be left out in this way, but to me it is disgusting to see a human form—be it male or female—represented with wings. If the angels that appeared to Abraham had worn wings, I think he would not have taken them for travelers and got them something to eat the first thing; he would have known they were something out of the ordinary and, most likely, would have forgotten his hospitality in his amazement, so I think the angels from the other world do not have wings and I am sure none in this world do.—"Old Subscriber."

A THANKSGIVING THOUGHT.

At this time, when in return for all of our blessings we should show our thankfulness in all ways we can, it seems especially proper to consider the question of forgiveness of those who have injured us in any way. There has been much said on this subject, and often too little practiced, but it is one of the essential elements—or virtues—needed to perfect our relations with Him who is infinitely compassionate and forgiving.

In all walks of life we are apt to meet with people who differ in their ways of thinking and acting from us, and who do and say things we think wrong, and often we consider their free expressions of thought as doing us a wrong, if not an absolute injury. "To err is human, and to forgive divine," and we are told that we must forgive those who have wronged us "seventy times seven." How shall we know that our brother wishes us to forgive him? "If your brother trespass against you, and repent, then forgive him." His confession of repentance is proof of a change of mind and a desire on his part to do differently—a concession that you were right, and he wrong, and after that change has taken place in him, you have no grounds for continuing to consider him wrong and must, therefore, forgive him for what he may have done previous to this change.

In the parable of the Prodigal Son this change had been effected in the mind and heart of the prodigal before he saw his father, and therefore he was in the condition to receive full pardon from the father he had so badly treated.

At this season we are especially prone to open our hearts to good thoughts and to meet half way the brother who has offended, and this is one evidence of our thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for His many times repeated forgiveness of us, for, unless we forgive others, how can we hope for forgiveness?—M. H. Williams.

THE COOK.

In answer to requests for various recipes, the following have been sent at various times, and by various persons. All are well recommended by the senders and will, doubtless, prove to be "just what was wanted."

Cream Puffs.

Boil together one cupful water and one cupful butter, stir into this one and one-half cupfuls of flour and stir until the mixture cleaves from the sides of the pan. When nearly cold, beat into the mixture six well beaten eggs. Drop this in small spoonfuls into buttered gem pans and bake in a quick oven. While still warm, split the sides of the puffs, and fill with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored to taste.

Baking Powder; Pure and Fine.

Into one quart of flour put six ounces tartaric acid and eight ounces of soda. Sift six times and place in cans where it will keep dry.

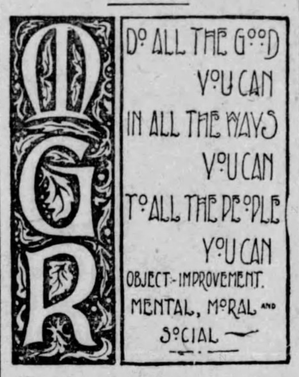
Cold Water Cake.

One cupful sugar, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cupful cold water, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, and half a teaspoonful of salt if the butter is not salt enough. This is fine, either baked in a loaf, or as a layer cake.

When eggs are scarce, try this:

One Egg Layer Cake.

One egg, one cupful sugar, butter the size of the egg, one cupful sweet milk, nearly two cupfuls of flour and two teaspoonful baking powder. If sour milk is used, substitute one teaspoonful of soda for the baking powder.



Several new members—or applicants for membership—have called this morning. One, who signs herself "Lenore Dale," tells of a journey she made last summer, but as she only mentions the trains on which she traveled and the names of the towns through which she passed, promising at some future time to tell us some of the interesting things she saw in Philadelpia, Miss Prudence will just bid her welcome and ask her to come again soon with her experiences in the City of Brotherly Love. She can have an M. G. R. badge by sending 15 cents to The Blade, M. G. R. department, and there are no "fees." The "rules" are that she must write with ink, on one side of her paper, and some member of her family must be a subscriber to The Weekly Blade. She will be expected to write a letter, at least once a year—oftener if she can—that will contain something of interest to the young folks of The Blade Household.

These instructions as to the duty and requirements of the M. G. R.'s will apply to others who have written concerning them.

Dear M. G. R.'s.—By reason of a limited education and information, I hesitate to ask admittance to the M. G. R., but I will venture to do so. Many of the writers seem, after reading their bright, cheery and helpful letters, to be not strangers, though I have never seen them, but more like old friends. Many of them express themselves in such a manner as to give us a very good idea of themselves, their aims and ambitions, and through these letters we can form a clear mental picture of the writer.

We see our "New England Sister," bright, brave and sunny, with a quick and clear appreciation of the humorous side of the situation always; "Isabel" as a pure, true-hearted woman.

As to Em T. Head, I think there could be no greater misnomer than that she has chosen for her pen-name.

If I am accepted into your charming society, I promise to try to write something interesting and helpful in the future.—"Sunny Jim."

How things do change in this world. Here is our dear friend of the long ago—"Twin Sister"—taking time from the care of the baby to send a recipe for tomato preserves. Not but what tomato preserves are delicious, and that it is off a piece with her kindness of heart to send something to help some one who asked for this, but—it does seem so strange to think of "Twin Sister" becoming so matronly. And yet she is only following the example set by others of Miss Prudence's girls who have gone from the girlhood home where we first found them, to make a home for themselves, and so fulfil the law of God. It is one of the greatest pleasures of the Chaperone, that her girls and boys are helping to make the world better, by just so many happy homes as they establish.

"Twin Sister" closes her letter thus: "Remember me to the M. G. R.'s. I am so glad to hear from some of them each week through The Blade and their letters help me so much."

One of the M. G. R.'s sends a story called "The Change," which cannot be used on account of its length. It is a very good little story, showing the power of a true woman's love in reforming a man who has gone astray from the paths of duty. While the plot is not entirely new, the story is well written, and Miss Prudence, while thanking the young author, hopes she will try again, confining herself to the length we can use.

"Unicetti" Dreams! I dreamed (?) that some one was thinking of discontinuing our M. G. R., and I am here to speak my piece and go. My! that dream was an awful one, and so impossible, for I am sure none of our girls or boys would ever think of doing such a thing. It made me think of the night after Thanksgiving, long, long agso, when I would seem to see hundreds of turkeys looking fierce and scary at me all night.

Now, what do you think? I am going home Christmas, after nearly two years' absence, and it seems good to go back, and that on the merriest day of the year. My employer gave me nearly a week, and mama says I can have chicken and dumplings every day, and I think that will mean three times a day. Just think of the "sure enough" bread, the fruit, and all the good things not found on a boarding house table. I am most sure I shall make myself sick. And won't the little curly dog, and the cats be glad to see me, and won't I be glad to see them!

"Lena Rivers" is going home also, and we will write the "before and after" letters about it. I had to write first because I fear I will not be able to write afterwards.

About the "old man's darling"—not for me. The "young man's slave" sounds good to me—though it won't be certain who will be the "slave" in my family—but with the young man I'll go hand in hand through happiness and sorrow, till death do us part." Then I shall think my life has been as God planned it, and I shall be happy in the knowledge that I have done my part in making a bright and happy home on earth, as well as in heaven, which I do not think I could do with an old man whose youth was but a dream of the past.

I am glad "New England Girl" brought her cousin. Welcome to our circle, "Ohio Cousin." We all think "New England Girl" is the best ever. "Illinois," please accept my sympathy in your sorrow and I hope for you the clouds will soon clear away, and the sunshine be all the brighter for having been so shadowed.

There are so many of the older M. G. R.'s I would like to hear from, and I am sure nothing would better please Miss Prudence than to have "Coralyn," "N. E. G.," "Susie," "Em T. Head," "Lancelot," "Make Haste," "Violet Grey," "Cousin Patsy," "Green Mt. Boy," "Isabel," and our own "Zack" send one of their cheerful letters. "Mr. Smiley," "El Homo," "Sunflower Kid," "Addie," "Bonnie Burnie," "Truth Seeker" and—oh, and all of those who used to make our column a "thing of joy" years ago, come all of you and surprise Miss Prudence—and me.

Now I must go, for I am embroidering a sofa pillow for Christmas so will wish you a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.—"Unicetti."

42--PIECE MONOGRAM DINNER SET

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Each Dish Decorated With Your Initial.

THIS is the finest dinner set ever offered as a premium. 42 complete pieces. Every dish (except cups and saucers) decorated with the owner's initial. Any lady sending us her name will be sent 24 of our handsome facsimile framed art pictures to sell for 25 cents each or two for 50 cents. When sold send us the $6.00 collected and this elegant 42-Piece Monogram Dinner Set will be shipped to you at once for your trouble. You only need to sell 24 pictures (no more) to earn this premium. IT WOULD COST YOU $10.00 IN ANY STORE, but want to introduce our house at once. Our pictures are large size, 16 inches by 20 inches, in many beautiful colors and finished with a facsimile scroll and gold frame, ready for wall, just as received from us. We Guarantee our pictures to be quick sellers, if they are found not to be, they can be returned at our expense. We run all the risk, pay all postage, trust you with the pictures, take back any not sold and pay you liberally for what you do sell. Order the 24 pictures TODAY and earn this elegant Monogram Dinner Set. We are an old established house, incorporated under the laws of Illinois for $10.000 and can furnish 1000 references. Address

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Wild Rose Design in Colors and Edges Traced in Gold.

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THE NEVER-FAILING CHICKADEE.

A ROW OF CHICKADEES.

Once I so far forgot the proprieties as to make some verses about Bobolink, the first of them running:

I heard him when the reeds were young
Along a clover sea;
Above the purple waves he hung
And o'er the fragrant waters flung
His storm of ecstasy.
And the last verse ran:
He's left the meadows burnt and hot,
He's left me lone and drear;
But still within the white-birch lot
Chirps Chickadee—whom I forgot
While Bob-o-link was here—

Which means in plain prose that Chickadee does not sing awhile in June and then fly away and leave us. He stays—the year around—he is constant and faithful in his friendship, though I sometimes forget.

He cannot sing with Bobolink. But suppose I could have but one of the birds? As it is, I get along for more than half the year without Bobolink, but what would my out-of-doors be without Chickadee! There is not a single day in the year that I cannot find him, no matter how hot or cold, how hard it rains or snows. Often he is the only voice in all the silent woods, the only spark of life aglow in all my frozen winter world.

The winter has yet to be that drives him seeking shelter to the south. I never knew a colder than in January and February of 1904. During both of those months, morning and evening, I drove through a long mile of empty, snow-buried woods. For days at a time I would not see even a crow, but morning and evening at a certain dip in the road two chickadees would fly from bush to bush across the hollow and cheer me on the way.

They came out to the road ready to pick up whatever scanty crumbs were to be found in my wake. They came also to hear me, to see me pass—to escape for a moment the silence, desertion and death of the woods. They helped me to escape, too.

There are states in the far northwest where the porcupine is protected by law, as a last food resource for men lost and starving in the vast forest. Perhaps the porcupine was not designed by nature for any such purpose; perhaps the Chickadee was not left behind by summer to feed our lost and starving hope through the cheerless months. But that is the use I make of him. He is summer's pledge to me. The woods are hollow, the winds chill, the earth cold and stiff, but there flits Chickadee, and—I cannot lose faith, nor feel that this procession of bleak white days is all a funeral!

He is the only bird in my little world that I can find without fail three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. From January to the end of March he comes daily to my lilac bush for suet; from April to early July he is busy with things domestic in the gray branches of the wood lot; from August to November he and his family are talking quietly and hunting in a little flock through the trees of the farm; and from then on to January again Chickadee is back for his meals at "The Lilac."

Is it any wonder that he was the first bird I ever felt personally acquainted with, and the first bird my children knew? That early acquaintance, however, was not due to his abundance and intrusion, as in the case of the English sparrow, but rather due to the cheerful, confiding, sociable spirit of the little bird. He drops down and peeps under your hat-brim to see what manner of man you are, and if you are really fit to be abroad in this world, so altogether good—for chickadees.

He has a mission to perform besides the eating of eggs and grubs of pestiferous insects. This he does that the balance of things may be maintained out-of-doors. He has quite another work to do, which in nowise is a matter of fine feathers or sweet voices; simply a matter of sweet nature, vigor and concentrated cheerfulness.—Dallas Lore Sharp in January Country Life in America.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To cut glass without a diamond cutter, soak a string in alcohol, squeeze it out and tie it tightly across the glass where you want it cut. Set fire to the string and burn it off. While the glass is hot plunge it under water and strike with a quick, sharp stroke outside the line and the glass will cut clean. The arm should be under the water as far as the elbow so there will be no vibration and the stroke should be made with a kitchen knife or a long, flat piece of wood.

Six or eight oblong pieces of glass, cut pointed at the top and fastened together with ribbons, make a beautiful lamp shade. Photographs of your friends cut out carefully and pasted on one side of these panels, then covered with a piece of tarleton pasted over them, make the prettiest decoration, though other pictures, pressed flowers, etc., are used. Small holes are drilled in each side of the panels through which the ribbon is passed; these are tied in bow knots and the shade is placed around the lamp, the length of the panels corresponding to the height of the lamp.

When you build your new house, be sure to plaster the walls of the cellar and laundry as well as you do those in the upper rooms. This is sometimes considered an unnecessary expense, but it assures you a frost proof basement, and rooms that can be kept sweet and sanitary much more easily than if the walls are left unfinished.

For an informal luncheon have cold, roast chicken or chicken loaf, creamed potatoes, hot rolls, and with these serve a fruit salad. To make the salad, cut pineapple, oranges and bananas into small pieces and pour pour over them a lemon jelly just before it begins to harden. Make the salad in small glasses, or cups, and when cold serve turned on salad plates, with the following dressing: Two eggs beaten till light, one tablespoonful of not very strong vinegar, half a teaspoonful each of salt and mustard, half a teaspoonful powdered sugar and five tablespoonfuls of sweet cream. Mix the eggs and dry ingredients smoothly, add the vinegar, and cook, stirring all of the time, like boiled custard. When it is thick and smooth stir in gradually, six tablespoonfuls of cream. If this seems too thick to serve easily, thin it with whipped cream.

For those who do not object to sweet cider, a finale to a dinner to be served in place of the usual coffee is made thus:

Grace Cup. In a large glass bowl, place baked apple pulp, lemon pulp in small bits with sugar and spices to suit your taste. Over all, pour hot cider and serve either hot or cold.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR OCT.

New Work..... Buckeye Jr.
Solutions..... W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. Educated for the bar, he was elected in 1812 senator in the legislative assembly of New York, and in 1821 took his seat in congress, where he supported the Democratic measures. In 1829 he was made secretary of state, and in 1837 became President of the United States. On beginning the duties of his office he found himself surrounded by such financial perplexities, that he immediately summoned congress to an extraordinary session, and proposed an entire separation of state finance from the banks of the Union, a proposition that was at once decisively rejected, and which greatly damaged its author's popularity. He had to yield up his office after a single term, and though he was up for nomination three times after that, he was each time defeated. He died July 24, 1862.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—HALF-SQUARE ACROSTIC.

X
X O
X O O
X O O O
X O O O O

1.—A vowel.
2.—A preposition.
3.—To give permission.
4.—The defense of a nation.
5.—Like the sky.
Primals name the supposed supporter of the earth.

L. A.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The perimeter of a rectangle is 28 ft.; the diagonal is 10. Find the area.

BUCKEYE JR.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am a quotation from Wordsworth, composed of 24 letters. My 22, 17, 1, 14, 3, 16 is a parent; my 18, 6, 21, 7, 8, any open space; my 13, 2, 12, 19, 4, 20, a roof of straw; my 11, 23, 10, 5, 9, 17, 24, model; my 22, 15, a personal pronoun.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

What does anyone here know about the Bo-Tree?

TERENCE O'S.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"When envy breeds unkind division,
There comes the ruin, there begins confusion."

LOO SEE.

Answers to Puzzles of December 28.

1.—Henry Bullinger.
2.—T-hill, u-nit, r-ice, k-night, e-pacr, y-ore. Initials—Turkey.
3.—$88, in favor second method. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming square: Allow, leech, Lethe, ochre, wheel.
5.—The Seven Sleepers were seven youths of Ephesus who fled from the persecution of the Christians by the Roman Emperor Decius, and took refuge in a cavern. Having been pursued and discovered, they were walled in and left to perish. They are said to have fallen asleep and, according to the legend, were thus preserved for two centuries, when their bodies were found and taken out. It was then said that these holy martyrs were not dead, but asleep, and that they at last awoke, to the astonishment of the spectators.
6.—Shakespeare wrote—
"Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to naught."

The Schoolmistress received notice during the holiday week that one of her oldest pupils had met with a great sorrow, in the loss of his wife. She feels sure that the whole 'Cademy will join her in extending sincere sympathy to C. M. B. in his lonelyness, and will be glad to hear that he has the best of children to help him sustain it.

The answer sent by L. A. to his problem answered today is this:
4,000 bu. at 40 cents, equals $1,600.
Counting 75 lbs. to the bu., there would be 2,733 1-3 bu.; 3,733 1-3 bu. at 40.5 cents equals $1,512; plus $1,600, minus $1,512, equals $88 gain.

There were present in the 'Cademy this morning Herbert L. Whiting, a new pupil, Hawkeye, E. G. R., R. Davis, Iowa Idea, Geo. Vore, E. M. Silfer and Buckeye Jr.

Hawkeye, the personal letter and photograph were delayed in reaching my desk, and I hope it is not too late to return thanks for both, as well as for your kind appreciation of the souvenir.

Perry Cross, the Schoolmistress is under great obligations to you, also, for the photograph you sent some time ago, and has only the hurry of the holidays to offer as an excuse for not acknowledging it sooner.

Buckeye Jr., you are a joy to your Schoolmistress' heart. Your lessons are so nearly perfect.

To the six pupils who assisted at the Thanksgiving "doings," namely, W. P. E., A. R. Ale, Perry Cross, Hawkeye, Buckeye Jr. and Pauline, the Mistress wishes to say that their notes have been received, and she is rejoiced that her little souvenir has seemed to please them.

The Grace Darling of America

For nearly half a century Ida Lewis, of Newport Harbor, has been called "the Grace Darling of America," and many a gray-haired man and woman whose youthful blood was thrilled at the telling of her deeds has dimming recollections now, and would place Ida Lewis with the storied heroism of another day than this. But in the little living rooms of the lighthouse that overlooks the gay harbor of Newport an elderly woman of sweet and placid face, wrinkled though it is, knits through the long, long days, and tends her shining lamp, and tells the visitor of the commonplace incidents of her later years.

The rowboat in which she pulled to the rescue of so many drowning soldiers and sailors hangs in the boathouse by the light, but she will launch it into no more winter seas and deadly ice-packs.

There was a time when as many as three thousand visitors invaded this little home of hers in one month, but now the visitors are few and far between, and she is contented to be left alone with her family and her duties. Her lighthouse home has been fairly rifled of souvenirs, her scrapbooks and photographs and other fragmentary mementoes have been borrowed by reporters and other seekers after "material," who swore on their hearts they would bring them back, and then failed to keep their word.

The disposition of the gray-haired woman in the tower dwelling has not been soured by these penalties of notoriety, but it is only fair to say it has been slightly ruffled, and her faith in human nature at large is not quite as generous as it once was. If you can persuade her to talk of her younger days, while the waves on the rocks outside her walls lap, lap a monotone of accompaniment, it will soon be perceived that the borrowed title of "Grace Darling" is not adequate. It was not one feat of splendid heroism that made Ida Lewis famous. Her vigils and her rescues made years of her life continually lustrous.

She showed her pure metal when she was a slip of a girl of sixteen, living in the light with her father, the keeper. In a deadly blow of midwinter she forced her little boat to where she had heard the cries of drowning men, and brought to safety four men who had gone adrift and were fast perishing. It was a rare and shining deed, and young Ida Lewis was famous over-night.

It was no lucky endeavor, no flicker of courage, for shortly after she saved two boatmen, at imminent risk of her own life. Later came the rescue of two soldiers crossing the ice from Fort Adams, who had broken through the rotten footing, and were helpless logs of humanity when she reached them. How this young girl managed to get them into her boat when they could not help themselves is one of the feats that rise above explanation. But she did it.

IDA LEWIS.
The Grace Darling of America.

Through her youthful years, on into middle age, the calls came, now from four hapless derelicts foundering in a sailboat, again from other soldiers recklessly trying short cuts across the harbor, until the glorious tally has come to be more than a score. Nor did Ida Lewis ever fail to save whomsoever she went after, except in one instance.

Twenty years ago the Massachusetts Humane society gave her the only medal of honor it has ever awarded outside its own state. In 1879 she received more substantial appreciation from the government in her appointment as keeper of the light in whose stone hollow her life has been spent.—From Outing.

ALL FOUR PREMIUMS FREE TO Ladies & Girls

To introduce our house we are giving away ALL FOUR of these beautiful premiums for selling only 4 of our beautiful art pictures at 25c each. They are large size for framing, in many colors, and sell like "hot cakes." Remember, you get all 4 premiums for selling only 4 pictures (no more). We pay all postage—trust you with the goods and give back any not sold. Just write today. Address

B. S. SEARIGHT, Mgr., 63 Washington St., Dept. 120, Chicago, Ill.

RUSSIA'S HAND IS SEEN

Government Victors Now Show Signs of Repression.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The government's victory over the revolutionists has been quite decisive, although open revolt continues in many places in the interior. The military are employed mercilessly, and gradually the movement is being stifled.

These fires of revolt, however, are smothered but not extinguished, and the main fear is that the government, encouraged by success, will fall into the very error of which the revolutionists were guilty, and attempt to press its advantage too far. Already there are signs that the policy of repression may be carried to a point which is sure to again arouse the resentment and discontent of the classes which shrank from the violent program of the "Reds."

In St. Petersburg, for instance, the wholesale perquisitions of the police have been succeeded by a particularly offensive measure of the prefect of police, which practically give the dyornika or house porters a free hand to search private lodgings for arms and suspicious persons for documents, offering a premium of fifty cents for the discovery of every revolver or bomb, and twenty-five cents for a knife. Such a measure naturally arouses the cupidity of the house porters and restores the intolerable system of personal espionage, which was in vogue at the time of the late Internor Minister Von Plevhe.

Thirty-five arrests were made last night. Among those taken in custody were four Moscow revolutionists, who came here to consult their comrades in this city. They were captured on their arrival at the railroad station, after a desperate struggle with the police. The program for the demonstrations of January 22, the anniversary of "Red Sunday," includes services for the "martyrs" at the Narva gate, Palace square and other places where the troops fired on the workmen, and also at the cemetery of the Transfiguration, where the majority of the victims were buried.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Advices have been received here from an official source bringing the news from Moscow that a thousand people have been killed there and three thousand wounded. News from elsewhere in Russia however, is more hopeful, the dispatches saying that the railways are gradually resuming operations. The mails, however, are still badly mixed up, and it will require two or three months for conditions to resume their normal state.

ANIMOSITIES FORGOTTEN

Christmas Day at St. Petersburg Very Quiet.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.—Fine snow sifting down from a cold sky furnished ideal weather for the Russian Christmas so far as St. Petersburg was concerned. All the theatres and other places of public amusement, even the restaurants, were closed, and the day was given up to the proverbial Russian hospitality.

The dissensions which have torn and distracted the country seemed to have disappeared for the moment, and even the radical newspapers, animated by the sentiment of peace and good will to all, silenced their guns.

The day passed quietly and without untoward incident. The religious services in the churches were largely attended.

At the palace of Tsarskoe Selo, the emperor himself presided at the Christmas tree. Later, accompanied by the imperial children, his majesty visited the quarters of his imperial Cossack escort, to the members of which he distributed presents.

PAID FEE; NO RESULTS

Head of Matrimonial Agency Is Again In the Tolls.

New York, Jan. 5.—J. C. Farrington, head of an alleged fraudulent matrimonial agency in New Orleans, La., was arrested here yesterday preparatory to being returned to New Orleans. He was indicted there for advertising the matrimonial offer of an alleged creole widow, who owned a $100,000 sugar plantation and wanted a husband.

These advertisements were inserted during 1904 in newspapers in St. Louis, Kansas City and other southern and western cities. The widow was described as very beautiful and hundreds of men answered the offer, writing to the agency at New Orleans, which Farrington is said to have conducted. The agency asked these correspondents to contribute a $5 fee each to secure an introduction to the widow.

On complaint of a man from Velasco, Tex., and another from Sinope, La., that no introduction resulted from the fee, Farrington was arrested. He forfeited $1,500 cash bail and escaped from Louisiana.

HE IS A FREE TRADER.

Lord Rothschild So Declares Himself at Watford.

London, Jan. 6.—Lord Rothschild, in a speech at Watford today in support of the protectionist candidate, Thomas Frederick Halsey, the sitting member, announced himself as a free trader in favor of the negotiation of tariff treaties with other countries.

He said that he had never hidden the fact that he was a free trader. He objected strongly to the taxation of the

LORD ROTHSCHILD.

food of the people and could not understand how, in the peculiar situation of this island, protective tariffs could be built up. At the same time he must also say he was in favor of negotiation, not to use the word retaliation. They all remembered the advantages of Cobden's treaty with France and under the two recent treaties which Lord Lansdowne had negotiated with Roumania and Bulgaria, Lancashire goods would not be admitted to these countries at much lower tariffs than hitherto.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

EVENTS THAT HAVE CAUSED CZAR'S THRONE TO TOTTER

Jan. 22—"Bloody Sunday"—2,210 unarmed working men, women and children killed by Cossacks and 3,400 others wounded while being led by Father Gopon to wait on their "Little Father" at his winter palace, St. Petersburg.

Jan. 26—Promises of civil reforms and appeals to national loyalty by the czar quiet the uprising and break the first strike.

Sept. 6—Russian-Japanese treaty signed at Portsmouth, United States. Rioters burn Caspian oil works at Baku. Revolutionists throw bombs among troops at Helsingfors, Finland.

Sept. 13—Troops with bayonets disperse Finnish political meeting. Czar issues invitations to the nations of the world for a second universal peace conference at The Hague.

Sept. 25—Zemstvo congress opens at Moscow, demanding constitutional reforms.

Sept. 29—Assembly of nobles at St. Petersburg urges liberal reforms.

Oct. 7—Local railroad strike at Moscow.

Oct. 9—Imperial troops attempt to overawe strikers.

Oct. 10—Red flag of anarchy flaunted by parading strikers. Newspapers, street cars and white bread bakeries close down.

Oct. 13—Ossovsky, assistant chief of police at Kishineff and inciter of massacres of 1903, assassinated.

Oct. 24—National railroad strike ordered by Union of Unions of all Russias from St. Petersburg. Incipient disorders throughout the empire coalesce into one movement.

Oct. 25—Telegraph and railroad communication with outside world only through Finland and Sweden. Four hundred thousan men involved in strike, which spreads to Yaroslav, Nizhni, Novgorod, Simbirsk, Sizran, Saratoff, Veronezh, Kharhoff, Simferopol, Ekaterinostav, Kieff and Smolensk, with violence at Kharhoff.

Oct. 26—Provision stores looted in St. Petersburg, 30,000 tradesmen join strike and troops attempt to move trains.

Oct. 27—Czar calls in Witte and promises to raise railroad men's wages.

Oct. 29—St. Petersburg in darkness and panic, czar a virtual prisoner in Peterhof Palace, and strike spreads to Asia, tying up Transcaspian, Orenburg and Tashkend railroads.

Oct. 30—Constitutional government granted by proclamation.

Oct. 31—Pobiedonstseff, head of Russian church and archenemy of reform, resigns and emigrates. Diet assembled and constitutional regime restored in Finland. Strikers in gigantic demonstration at St. Petersburg refused to be placated.

Nov. 1—Rioting and pillage in all parts of the empire. Odessa "loyalists" led by disguised police, in eight days murder 15,000 Jews and loot and destroy business sections of the city.

Nov. 2—General Trepoff restored as governor general at St. Petersburg.

Nov. 3—Quiet restored in St. Petersburg by promises of press freedom, abolishment of censorship on press and private telegrams, and freedom and amnesty to 15,000 political prisoners.

Nov. 5—Revolutionists in Bessarabia set up a provisional republican government at Bucharest.

Nov. 8—General Trepoff removed in response to popular demand.

Nov. 9—1,300 soldiers and sailors at Kronstadt mutiny and kill officers.

Nov. 12—Martial law proclaimed in Poland and enraged natives pillage schools, government vodka shops and communal buildings where Russian language is used.

Nov. 13—Czar remits 1906 peasant taxes, amounting to $13,000,000.

Nov. 14—Military dictators sent to Georgia, across the Caucasians, to subdue peasants burning villages and farms; 100,000 St. Petersburg workingmen strike and riot to secure eight-hour day and in sympathy with imprisoned Kronstadt mutineers.

Nov. 17—Division of imperial lands and $40,000,000 more remitted to peasants.

Nov. 19—Mutiny at Vladivostok; 690 killed and $25,000,000 loss.

Nov. 20—Demands of strikers granted.

Nov. 23—Witte has passing stroke of paralysis. Zemsotvists demand direct and universal suffrage in a constitutional convention. Imperial orders given to shoot down disturbers in Poland, and 200,000 troops poured into the province.

Nov. 24—Waiters strike in Moscow, refuse tips and break windows.

Nov. 25—Soldiers and sailors mutiny at Sebastopol, capture General O. Neplueff and wound Rear Admiral Pisarevski. Crushed Nov. 29 at a cost of 5,000 killed, two cruisers, a transport and torpedo boat sunk and $25,000,000 of property destroyed.

Nov. 27—Drunken soldiers at Irkutsk revel in holocaust of eighty political prisoners. Transcaspian troops at Tiflis and Kars refuse to shoot rioting peasants.

Nov. 30—Telegraph and cable operators strike at Moscow. Grand Duke Boris attacks czar in royal palace and is exiled.

Dec. 1—250 officers of the czar's guard suddenly arrested at Tsarskoe-Selo for disloyalty. Martial law abolished in Poland.

Dec. 2—Finnish telegraph and railroad lines stopped. Moscow in flames and Russia isolated.

Dec. 3—Martial law declared at Kieff; 15,000 killed in mutiny.

Dec. 5—Lieutenant General Sakharoff assassinated.

Dec. 6—National credit drops at St. Petersburg, factories stop and banks collapse. Twenty thousand employes of Singer Sewing Machine company strike for higher wages.

Dec. 7—Stranded Manchurian troops revolt and murder officers at Harbin.

Dec. 9—Riot and death follow arrest and seizure of papers of Krustaleff, president of the workingmen's council, by imperial troops.

Dec. 11—Machine guns mow down workingmen at revolutionary meeting in Riga.

Dec. 12—Troops join revolutionists in Baltic provinces. First regiment of Moscow mutinies. Loyal and mutinous troops killed indiscriminately by Cossacks at Harbin.

Dec. 13.—Lettish government established in Livonia. Union of Union declares support of Riga workingmen's council.

Dec. 14—Workingmen's council issues manifesto declaring for specie payments from the government, gold from banks and repudiation of debts contracted in subduing mutineers and revolutionists.

Dec. 15—Rostoff grenadier regiment of Moscow mutinies and other troops refuse to fire on them.

Dec. 17—Executive staff of 150 men of workingmen's council arrested for signing manifesto. Provincial governors empowered to declare martial law. Union of Unions orders national strike. Livonia revolution spreads to Lithuania and Poland. Lithuanian revolutionists kills and dismember 500 Cossacks at Tukum.

Dec. 18—Crown jewels and $50,000,000 royal treasure spirited from Russia. Witte promises a general election and suffrage to every person paying $125 annual rent. Rega fired by revolutionists and mutinous troops.

Dec. 19—Military commander assembles leading citizens of Krassnojarsk in town hall and massacres 750. He is assassinated before sundown. "Little Father" promotes loyal army officers and promises to increase pay of soldiers from $1.35 to $3 per year.

Dec. 20—Political strike in all trades and industry begins throughout empire.

Dec. 21—Czar refuses to grant universal suffrage.

Dec. 22—Uprising in Baltic provinces admittedly beyond control of imperial forces.

Dec. 23—Long-dreaded rioting and plotting breaks out in Moscow, the treasure city of Russia.

Dec. 24—500 killed at Moscow.

Dec. 25—500 killed, 1,400 wounded.

Dec. 26—Moscow revolt crushed.

Dec. 27—Count Witte slated to go.

Dec. 28—Russian citizens fleeing by thousands.

Dec. 29—Riga quiets down.

Dec. 30—Strikers refuse to make stand at St. Petersburg.

Dec. 31—Last of revolutionists surrender.

DEATHS AND PROPERTY DAMAGE IN RUSSIA SINCE THE FIRST GREAT STRIKE BEGAN.

KILLED BY TROOPS AND MOBS.	
Moscow	2,000
St. Petersburg	7,500
Finland	5,000
Poland	5,000
Kischineff (Jews)	750
Kharhoff	2,500
Kronstadt	2,000
Odessa (Jews)	15,000
Caucasus states	7,500
Vladivostok	690
Sebastopol	5,000
Kieff	15,000

FIRE AND PILLAGE.	
Baku	$90,000,000
St. Petersburg.	10,000,000
Odessa	30,000,000
Vladivostok	25,000,000
Sebastopol	25,000,000
Riga	15,000,000
Caucasus states	40,000,000
Moscow	10,000,000

TROOPS KILLED BY RIOTERS.	
Moscow	250
St. Petersburg	1,000
Finland	500
Poland	300
Kharhoff	1,000
Kronstadt	2,000
Odessa	1,500
Caucasus states	10,000
Vladivostok	500
Sebastopol	4,000
Kieff	3,000
Tukum	500

DO NOT WANT TROUBLE

Germany Will Try to Prevent Any Rupture With France.

London, Jan. 4.—Official and unofficial circles in Great Britain do not consider the Franco-German situation as serious. It is true that the reports emanating from France had a slight effect on the stock market, but this was only temporary.

The British government is going on with the arrangement for the Moroccan conference, and while it is admitted that Germany may raise questions which will cause irritation, it is not believed that this will prevent the conference from arriving at a final and satisfactory settlement. It is certain that Great Britain desires this, and while her action will be in accord with France, she will exert herself to prevent any approach to a rupture.

If Germany's proposal regarding the protection of her trade does not interfere with a fair field for the trade of all countries, she is not likely to meet with any opposition from Great Britain. While the correspondents in Berlin and Paris are sending lengthy dispatches outlining the views of their respective capitals, the London papers make no comment on the Moroccan situation.

CACERES IS PRESIDENT

Regularly Installed as Executive of Santo Domingo.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The war department has received from Colonel Colton, customs receiver in Santo Domingo, a dispatch stating that Vice President Caceres has been regularly installed as president, pending proceedings to impeach former President Morales.

GENERAL RAMON CACERES.

"Impeachment of Morales is now being carried on in Santo Domingo city. Caceres has been installed president, pending the action of the supreme court.

"This eliminates Morales as executive and leaves unquestioned the legality of the Caceres government. The government is acting with conservatism and is adhering to the constitution. Morales not yet heard from."

Information at the state department indicates that the Dominican revolution has collapsed in a large measure. The situation in Santo Domingo is believed to have occupied a prominent place in this morning's cabinet meeting.

Additional advices received from naval sources as to the collapse of the Morales rebellion in Santo Domingo, and the resulting conditions there were as follows:

"The rebel gunboat Independencia was seen last night off Puerto Plata. Desultory firing all day yesterday. Caceres apparently successful. Thirty men killed and sixty wounded on Caceres' side. Loss on other side unknown. Medical assistance is being sent from the American warship to the wounded ashore under the Red Cross flag.

"The death of Rodriguez was a great blow to his party. Seven American citizens have been taken aboard the Scorpion. No casualties among the Americans. Hostilities have ceased."

ELECT LIBOVITCH MAYOR

Anarchy Prevails Along 1,800 Miles of Siberian Road.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—On account of the serious condition of affairs on the Siberian railroad, many stations of which are in condition of anarchy, seventeen districts through which the line passes from the Ural mountains to Lake Baikal, a distance of 1,800 miles, have been placed under martial law. The Prefect of Rostoff on Don Count Pillar Von Pilhau has been dismissed. General Drachefski, who was retired from the management of the Finnish railroad on the demand of the Finns, when their reforms were granted, succeeds Count Von Pilhau.

Odessa, Jan. 6.—The steamer Nicholas, which arrived here today from the Caucasus, reports that Novorossiysk, Caucasia, is completely in the hands of the revolutionists. The governor and the other Russian authorities have fled, and M. Libovitch has been chosen mayor by the populace.

Moscow, Jan. 6.—Train service on all lines running out of Moscow has been re-established. A priest named Kaganski, who was treasurer of the local strike committee, has been arrested at Perovo, three miles east of Moscow.

WILL IMPEACH MORALES

San Domingo Congress Issues Proclamation.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Jan. 5.—A proclamation has been issued announcing the decision of congress to impeach the fugitive president, General Morales.

TO ABOLISH REBATING

Three Insurance Companies Enter Into Agreement.

New York, Jan. 3.—An agreement to abolish rebating on premiums has been entered into by the New York Life Insurance company, the Equitable Life Assurance society and the Mutual Life Assurance company. The announcement was made yesterday.

Grover Cleveland has been appointed referee to decide all question in dispute that may arise in such matters and his salary as referee will be $12,000 per annum, to be paid jointly by the three companies. Mr. Cleveland has accepted with the understanding that the officers of the three companies are to second him in his efforts to stop rebating. A similar appointment was held by the late Thomas B. Reed. Any agent who gives rebates will be dismissed from service and will not be re-employed by any of the companies that are parties to the agreement.

It is the desire of the companies to secure the co-operation of all other life insurance companies in this agreement. It was said that if rebating can be entirely abolished first year's premiums can be reduced. It is understood that this agreement is the result of a suggestion by President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance society.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN

Senator Brackett's Measure Against Depew Not Acted On

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The resolution offered by Senator Brackett calling for the resignation of United States Senator Depew was withdrawn.

The withdrawal followed a long debate in the senate. In recalling it Senator Brackett specified that he intended to introduce it again at a later date.

Senator Raines, who wanted immediate action, in which he desired to defeat the resolution, objected to its withdrawal, but upon a roll call the withdrawal was allowed by a vote of 27 to 19. This cannot be regarded as a test vote upon the main question, however.

LA FOLLETTE A SENATOR

Wisconsin's New Member Takes Oath of Office.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Robert M. LaFollette was sworn in today as a senator from Wisconsin.

Ten minutes before the session opened the door of the Republican cloak room opened and Senator Spooner and his new colleague entered the chamber. This caused a mild sensation, for it was known that there had been a bitter political feeling existing between them, and that their personal relations had become somewhat strained in consequence. It was not known up to within a short time whether or not Mr. Spooner would escort his colleague to the desk to take

R. M. LA FOLLETTE.

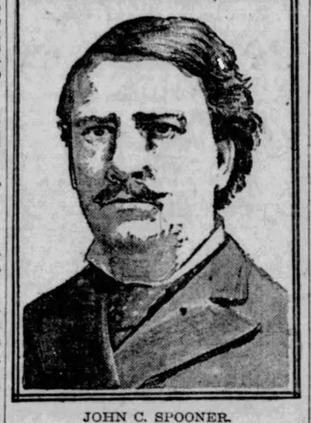
the oath or that Mr. LaFollette would accept the escort, but all this was arranged in the cloak room.

Mr. Spooner, before the session, introduced a number of senators to Mr. LaFollette. Several members of the house from Wisconsin also shook hands with the new senator.

Mrs. LaFollette, accompanied by several friends, was in the senators' gallery and other Wisconsin people were in the public galleries.

A few minutes before the senate was called to order Mr. Spooner invited Mr. LaFollette to a seat beside him in the second row on the Republican side of the chamber just off the center aisle.

The reading of the journal had not progressed far when Mr. Spooner moved that this formality be dispensed with.



JOHN C. SPOONER.

This motion prevailed and Mr. Spooner lost no time in announcing the presence of his colleague.

"Senator-elect LaFollette," he said, "is now in attendance and I ask that the oath of office be administered to him."

He then proffered his arm to Mr. LaFollette, and the two Wisconsin men walked down the aisle and across the vacant space in front of the vice president's desk. They were the objects of general observation and the fact that the spectacle was regarded as of unusual interest was made manifest by a general murmur in the galleries, which were well filled.

The ceremony at the desk was brief. The new senator was received by the vice president at the threshold of his platform, who greeted him with a cordial shake of the hand. The oath was then administered. After Mr. LaFollette had signed the oath which he had taken, he was again joined by Mr. Spooner and escorted to the seat assigned him, among the Republicans who have seats on the Democratic side of the chamber.

GENERAL VIEW OF PUERTO PLATA

GENERAL GUELLITA BUSY

Troops Embark on Independencia for Monte Christi.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Jan. 5.—Further advices received today from the scene of the hostilities between the troops of the temporary president of Santo Domingo, General Carceres and the forces of the fugitive president, General Morales, say that the defeat of the latter before Puerto Plata, January 3, when General Demetrio Rodriguez, the Morales commander, was killed, was complete. About 150 men were killed or wounded. The remainder of Morales' followers embarked on the gunboat Independencia off Puerto Plata, after which the vessel sailed for Monte Christi.

General Guelito, the former governor of Monte Christi, who with his troops, had declared himself in favor of Morales, on being informed of the death of General Rodriguez, decided to fight in his own behalf and is preparing to attack Santiago, south of Puerto Plata.

General Jiminez, the former president of

THE DOMINICAN GUNBOAT INDEPENDENCIA

Santo Domingo, has left Puerto Plata for Monte Christi, and it is understood, will, with the assistance of Morales, compete for the presidency of the republic against the other candidates for that office.

According to the reports brought here by messengers a large part of the population of northern Santo Domingo is in favor of General Jiminez.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Cable advices received today at the state department from San Domingo announce that the revolution is practically at an end; the troops are dispersing to their homes and the country is again becoming quiet.

VARDAMAN SLURS NEGRO

Mississippi Executive Delivers Annual Message.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 3.—Governor James K. Vardaman, in his annual message to the Mississippi legislature, which assembled yesterday afternoon, again took a strong stand against spending public money for the education of the negro, saying in part:

"As a race the negro is deteriorating morally every day. Time has demonstrated that he is more criminal as a free man than as a slave, that he is increasing in criminality with fearful rapidity, being one-third more criminal n 1890 than he was n 1880.

"In the south, Mississippi particularly, I know he is growing worse every year. You can hardly pick up a newspaper whose pages are not blackened with an account of an unmentionable crime committed by a negro brute, and this crime I want to impress upon you, is but the manifestation of the negroe's aspiration for social equality, encouraged largely by the character of free eduction in vogue, which the state is levying tribute upon the white people to maintain."

2 KILLED; 3 INJURED

Freight Trains Come Together Near St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.—Two railroad men were killed and three injured in a head-on collision of freight trains on the Burlington road near Wood's Station, thirty miles from St. Louis today. The names of the men have not been learned. It is said the accident fesulted from a confusion of orders.

JOHN MORLEY'S SOLUTION

Balfour Noisily Interrupted—Chamberlain's Statement Is Repudiated by Lloyd-George.

London, Jan. 6.—John Morley, secretary for India, speaking at Arbroath, Scotland, last night said that personally he believed the only effective method of reform for Ireland would be an elective representative body which would have control of Irish affairs under the direction of the imperial parliament. However, he stood ready to co-operate in any scheme involving a less radical departure if it could be shown that such a scheme would assure the reforms needed.

Former Premier Balfour addressed his

JOHN MORLEY.

constituents at Manchester last night, but had some difficulty in securing a hearing. His speech was frequently and noisily interrupted.

David Lloyd-George, president of the board of trade, speaking at Croydon, quoted from the board of trade returns which have not yet been published. He said these returns would show that the exports of manufactured goods by the United Kingdom had increased enormously. Since 1903, when Joseph Chamberlain said that the country was going to the dogs the increase in manufactured goods exported had amounted to $175,000,000. Mr. Lloyd-George said the returns would show that the United Kingdom exported more manufactured goods than Germany and the United States together.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

1,000,000 Pounds of Dynamite Explodes at Gary, Ill.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—It is reported that 1,000,000 pounds of dynamite exploded near the stone crushing plant of Dolese & Sheperd, at Gary, Ill., about 20 miles from this city, and that four men have been killed.

Get This Gold Pair

Listen! I now have thousands of letters of appreciation from spectacle wearers all over the world, thanking me for the perfect sight they enjoy with my spectacles.

Now I Want YOUR Testimonial ALSO

and this is what I intend to do to get it. Just write me and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free. Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test, I will send you a complete five dollar family set of my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles for only $1 (which is an actual saving of $4 to you), and this will include a pair of my handsome Rolled Gold spectacles absolutely free of charge. This set will last yourself and family a lifetime. With these famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles you will be able to read the finest print just as easy as you ever did in your life, and I will return you your dollar willingly if you yourself don't find them to be the finest you have ever bought anywhere, at any price. Send for my free Eye Tester today. Address:

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., St. Louis, Mo. ***I WANT AGENTS ALSO.***

(NOTE—The above is the largest Mail Spectacle House in the United States and perfectly reliable.)

BRITISHERS ARE ANGRY

Admiral Rojestvensky's Recent Assertions Taken Up.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—As a result of the representations made by Mr. Spring-Rice, the British charge d' affaires, to foreign minister Lamsdorff, Admiral Rojestvensy, in the Novoe Vreyma this morning stated that the minister of marine was in nowise responsible for the letter published yesterday, which was merely the admiral's personal opinion, which Rojestvensky maintains he has the right to express.

The British embassy is not satisfied and has referred the matter to London where it is expected something in the nature of a formal disavowal will be demanded.

GEN. RODRIGUEZ KILLED

Former President's Soldiers Fled at Puerto Plata.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Jan. 4.—Following the attack made January 2 on Puerto Plata on the northern coast of Santo Domingo, by Gen. Demetrio Rodiguez, commanding the troops of the fugitive president, General Morales, which resulted in the repulse of the Morales forces by the Caceres garrison, after sharp fighting, the Caceres troops, commanded by General Cespedes, attacked the Morales troops yesterday in their position outside of Puerto Plata.

Stubborn fighting followed, during which many men were killed or wounded on both sides, resulting in the defeat of the Morales forces, who were dispersed by the Caceres troops.

Among the killed was General Rodriguez former governor of Monte Christi, who, as reported in Monte Christi, had announced that if his attack on Puerto Plata was successful, he would proclaim himself a candidate for the presidency of Santo Domingo.

The streets of Puerto Plata are almost deserted, the stores are closed and business is at a standstill. The Dominican exiles, who have been authorized by the Morales party to return to Santo Domingo, are landing at Monte Christi, not far from Puerto Plata.

WORKMEN TAKE FACTORY

Throw Up Barricade and Fierce Battle Ensues at Riga.

Riga, Livonia, Russia, Tuesday, Jan. 2, by courier to St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—About 5,000 armed workmen before daylight this morning invaded and took possession of the Provodnik rubber factory, and the military, as this message is forwarded, are bombarding the factory.

The revolutionists killed the policemen, who were guarding one building, and a detachment of dragoons who were asleep, and murdered eight dragoons and six stablemen and wounded eleven others. One man managed to escape and gave the alarm to the troops, two regiments of which with artillery and six quick-firing guns, arrived at the scene by daylight.

In the meantime, the revolutionists had thrown up barricades, and a terrific fire was opened by the troops upon the defenses and on the factory. In the midst of the confusion which exists as this dispatch is written, it is impossible to ascertain the number of killed or wounded, but many men have been killed and over a hundred wounded have already been carried to the hospitals. The soldiers are almost insane with fury.

The territory in which the factory is located has been picketed off by guards who threaten to kill any person approaching. The correspondent had a narrow escape. He unwittingly entered the proscribed territory through a side street, and was twice fired upon before he had an opportunity to explain.

London, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Copenhagen today says that the workmen who seized the Provodnik rubber factory at Riga, Tuesday, surrendered and delivered up their leader to the commander of the troops. The prisoners will be tried by court martial.

ORDERED 20,000 CARS

Germany Believes in Time of Peace Prepare for War.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The railway administration placed orders last week for twenty thousand freight cars at a cost of $50,000,000 with manufacturers of five countries, stipulating delivery by the middle of February, besides utilizing the car works of Germany. These contracts were distributed among makers in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, which would not have been done unless some reasons for haste existed.

Inquiries made regarding the reasons for urgency resulted in obtaining the statement that the ordering of the cars was a precautionary measure, the general staff desiring to be ready to move troops if necessary by the first of March. This is only a proper measure of prudence, it was affirmed, in view of the extensive military arrangements going on in France, which, among other dispositions, include the movement towards the German frontier of six regiments of artillery, or 180 guns.

The ordering of these freight cars, each of which would accommodate 40 soldiers, or would enable the authorities to transport material, is only in consequence of the French preparations and must not be taken to indicate any hostile design on the part of Germany, whose peaceful intentions remain unchanged.

FRENCHMEN HAVE DUEL

Affair Lasted One Hour and Consisted of 13 Bouts.

Paris, Jan. 5.—During a duel with swords yesterday, Major Driant twice wounded General Percin, disabling his right arm. The duel lasted for an hour and consisted of thirteen bouts.

The combat was brought about by an article published by Major Driant condemning General Percin, who was chief of staff under former Minister of War Andre, for connection with the secret reports made against army officers during Andre's ministry.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

I bought a lot and erected a $6,000 house and made all the money selling dishwashers. I have been in the business over four years—in the past three months I have made over $800. Dishwashers are used three times a day, that is why they sell better than washing or sewing machines, which are used only occasionally. When people pay $35 for a sewing machine, which often stands idle for weeks, imagine how quickly they will pay $5 for a dishwasher, which is used three times a day. A dishwasher will save its cost in dishes every year. You cannot break dishes in a dishwasher. You can wash and dry the dishes beautifully in two minutes, without putting the hands in water, or touching the dishes. I do not canvass, but sell by mail. Write to the Mound City Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo., Box 14, and they will give you particulars and start you in the business, so you can make a fortune right at home, as the dishwasher sells itself and sells to everybody. Miss L. A. C.

Sure Cure For Rupture

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children.

I Send It On Approval—You Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money Without a Question.

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. I have put

Jas. Britton, Bethlehem, Pa. Cured of Rupture by C. E. Brooks.

the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it. I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money without question. That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or the postmaster here in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

Here is what Mr. Jas. Britton, a prominent manufacturer of Bethlehem, Pa., writes:

"C. E. Brooks, Esq. Dear Sir:—I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact at times I did not know I had it on. It just adapted itself to the shape of the body and clung to the spot no matter what position I was in.

"It would be a veritable Godsend to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture, if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They certainly would never regret it.

"My rupture is all healed up and nothing ever did it but your appliance.

"Jas. Britton."

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success.

Write me today and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 752 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

CITIZENS AGAINST CROWN

Hungarian Official Is Roughly Handled at Debreczen.

Vienna, Jan. 4.—The disturbances Tuesday night at Debreczen, Hungary, on the arrival of the new prefect, M. Kovacs, were fully prearranged. The prefect only succeeded in ending the disorders and the continued assaults on himself by signing his resignation, which was read to the crowd by a committee of citizens.

The streets of Debreczen were placarded Saturday with a long notice, part of which was as follows:

"We count upon you, citizens of Debreczen, to show today, as in the past, that Debreczen is the cradle of Hungarian liberty. No citizen of Debreczen shall serve this mercenary.

"No coachman shall drive him, no hotel keeper serve him, no merchant sell to him. His money is the wage of a Judas. None shall give him a bite to eat nor a drop to drink, and he shall hunger and thirst like the beast of the desert. No house shall open its doors to him. He shall find no place whereon to lay his head. He shall be banished from the society of men.

"If he lose his way, no one shall set him straight. He must be driven out from these holy walls of patriotic liberty, and with him all those who help him. This for your information, citizens of Debreczen. Act accordingly."

The animosity of the people of Debreczen against the prefect is entirely impersonal and arises solely from the fact that he is an appointee of the crown. While similar occurrences have been more or less prevalent in Hungary in recent months, they have been generally attended by carnival features, but the affair of Tuesday night shows that the people of Debreczen entertain a bitterness against the appointees of the crown more extreme than that indicated by the people of other places.

In the revolution of 1848 Debreczen was the center of Hungarian liberty. There Kossuth proclaimed Hungarian independence in 1849, and the town officially deposed Francis Joseph as king.

A dispatch from Vienna, January 2, said:

"The new prefect of Debreczen arrived at the county seat at 7 o'clock this evening. He is an old man, and when he saw the rough crowd at the station, he decided not to leave the train. The crowd, however, recognized him, and he was hustled from the car and maltreated. He was thrown into a hearse that had been provided by the people to carry him from the station to his office. From the hearse the prefect was carried to a room fitted up like the cell of one condemned to death, and left there."

EARTHQUAKE IN WEST

Shock Perceptible In Nebraska and Missouri.

Kansas City, Jan. 8.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Kansas City at 6:17 o'clock last evening. No damage was done. The movement, which appeared to be from north to south, lasted about 23 seconds, shook chandeliers and rattled dishes.

The shock was felt most distinctly in the residence quarters in the northeastern, the eastern and the southern portions of the city.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 8.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt last evening. Dishes and tinware rattled, and small children were frightened. The shock lasted about ten seconds.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 8.—A slight shock of earthquake was distinctly observed in Topeka and throughout eastern Kansas at 6:15 o'clock last evening. In some places a second and slighter shock was noted. The most severe shock apparently was felt at Manhattan, where citizens left their houses in alarm. No damage is reported.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 8.—Residents of Lincoln last evening felt an earthquake shock that was severe enough in several instances to shake globes from chandeliers. No damage is reported to buildings. The shock was indistinct in some parts of the city and very noticeable in others.

PATTISON INAUGURATED

Glittering Pageant and Ceremonious Functions.

POINTS IN GOV. PATTISON'S INAUGURAL.

- Passage of county option law urged.
- Cities warned that they must obey the Sunday law.
- Radical economy in state affairs advocated.
- People advised to hang on to the canals.
- County fee system denounced and county officers' associations reproved.
- Supervision of state banks demanded.
- Request that inheritance tax law be repealed.
- Municipal and school code revision advised.
- Request for higher tax on corporations.
- Law to prohibit all passes of all kinds to anyone suggested.
- Request that all state fees be turned into the state and oil inspector be put on salary.
- Compulsory primary law demanded, and punishment for bribery at elections.
- National supervision of insurance advocated and state tax on companies denounced.
- Request for law to restrict sale of firearms.
- State forestry law advocated.

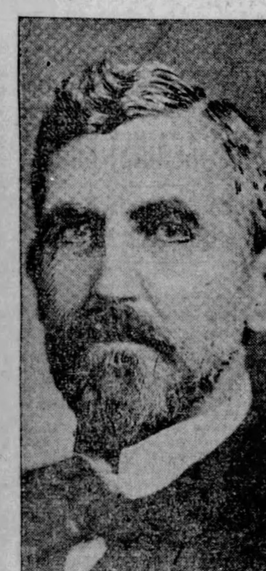
Columbus, O., Jan. 8.—At 12 o'clock today John M. Pattison, thirty-ninth governor of Ohio, took the oath of office in the rotunda of the capitol, and for the first time in fifteen years the state has for its chief executive a Democrat. Since the civil war Ohio has had four other Democratic governors, none of whom served more than one term—Allen, Bishop, Hoadly and Campbell.

There was nothing typical of Jeffersonian simplicity in connection with the inaugural ceremonies, which began at 10:30 this morning, and which will continue far into the night.

The first heavy snow of the winter in Columbus began falling yesterday, and the storm continues without interruption. Nearly a foot of snow lies upon the streets, but as the weather is cold, the snow is dry and powdery, and did not seriously interfere with the movement of the inaugural parade.

Pattison Escorted by Herrick.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Governor Herrick, accompanied by the legislative committee on inauguration, and the inauguration committee of the Columbus board of trade, left the executive chamber. Taking carriages at the north entrance of the capitol grounds they were driven under escort of the Columbus troop of cavalry—troop B—to the residence of Governor-elect Pattison, where the latter was awaiting them to be escorted to the capitol for the inauguration ceremonies.



GOVERNOR PATTISON.

A few minutes earlier Mrs. Pattison, Miss Ernestine Pattison and Mr. John W. Pattison, accompanied by Senator Louis B. Houck, left the gubernatorial residence for the capitol, and being met in the executive chamber by Judge Tod B. Galloway, private secretary to Governor Herrick, were escorted to the rostrum in the rotunda upon which the inauguration exercises proper were to take place.

Scarcely had the clatter of the hoofs of the cavalry horses died out when the bugler's notes announced the return of the escorting party with the outgoing and incoming governors. Governor Herrick still being the chief executive of the state sat on the right, with the incoming governor on his left in the rear seat of the first carriage.

Arriving at the capitol the inaugural party was conducted directly to the rotunda. The area of the rotunda not occupied by the rostrum was reserved for the members of the general assembly and members of their families. The public had been admitted after the legislators were seated and in a few minutes the arcades and the stairways commanding a view of the rostrum were packed to their capacity.

Seated upon the rostrum were, beside the two governors and members of their families, the legislative and municipal inaugural committees, J. Y. Bassell, the chairman of the ceremonies; the judges of the supreme court and the state officers. Back of the rostrum and above it in the arcade of the capitol a platform had been erected for the Columbus Democratic Glee club, and the Fourth regiment band occupied the gallery above.

Scene in the Rotunda.

The scene was beautiful and inspiring. The barrel of the big dome under which the vast concourse sat was decorated royally from eye to base for the occasion. A great five-pointed star worked in electric lights hung suspended under the dome, and a hundred feet above the marble floor, sent out from each point to a pillar of the dome a festoon of southern smilax out of which an electric light twinkled here and there. Directly in the eye of the dome appeared the great seal of the state, while on the tablets above the frieze were fastened a stand of colors. In all six hundred electric lights illumined the rotunda. A carload of smilax shipped from the south was used in the decorations, and Columbus greenhouses were depleted to secure potted palms with which the angles of the rotunda and the front of the rostrum were banked.

A burst of music from the band was the signal of the approach of the inaugural party. As soon as the party were seated Chairman Bassell called for order and presented Dr. Lucien Clarke, pastor of the King Avenue M. E. church, who invoked divine blessing. Dr. Clarke was chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth O. V. I., in which regiment Governor Pattison was a private. The Glee club sang "Praise the Lord, O My Soul," and Governor Herrick requested Governor Pattison to rise and presented to him his commission as governor of the state.

Pattison Takes the Oath.

As Governor Herrick resumed his seat Governor Pattison, still standing, turned toward Chief Justice W. L. Davis, of the supreme court, who had risen, and, with Bible in hand, stepped toward the new chief executive. Holding up his right hand the chief justice said slowly and solemnly: "You do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Ohio, and that you will faithfully and honestly perform the duties of governor of the state, and thus you do as you shall answer to God."

"I do," replied the new governor in a firm voice, kissing the Bible.

A great shout went up as the spectators realized that the last act in the making of a new governor had been performed, and as soon as the cheering subsided Governor Pattison drew from his pocket a printed copy of his inaugural address, and read it.

The exercises in the rotunda were brought to a close with a song by the glee club, "We Shout for Joy," and the two governors withdrew to the executive chamber preparatory to taking their places in the inaugural parade. At the same time the senators went to the senate chamber, where the senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor W. G. Harding, and General Andrew L. Harris was sworn in as lieutenant governor. General Harris also delivered a short address upon assuming the chair. The senate then adjourned for the day.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

FIFTY OR MORE INJURED

Buildings Were Undermined by Workmen Digging Clay for Brickmaking.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 9.—At least ten persons are believed to have perished in the landslide which carried several tenement houses down in a clay pit here last night. Up to 9 o'clock this morning none of the bodies had been recovered, and it was believed that all the missing were dead. A large force of men was kept at work in the search for bodies.

Undermined by shifting clay that had been softened by yesterday's snowfall, the several houses, with their three score of sleeping occupants, toppled over the brink of the pit and crumbled to pieces. The houses, which were of wood, were set afire from overturned stoves, and the debris was soon a mass of flames. Some fifty or more tenants escaped with more or less serious injuries, while a number, variously estimated at from 15 to 18, are believed to have been killed outright or burned to death.

The landslide occurred on Rutland street, in the east end of the town, where two blocks of houses are supposed to have been undermined by workmen digging clay for brickmaking. The catastrophe occurred without warning and while the victims were asleep. Seven houses went down in the crash. They had stood on the brink of the pit a hundred feet deep, and when the clay gave way were carried to the pit's bottom. Those who were not killed in the crash of their homes either escaped with many injuries or were burned to death in the ruins, which immediately took fire.

The landslide broke the water mains, shutting of the supply of water and greatly impeding the work of rescue. Unresisted, the flames spread to other buildings, and but for the timely arrival of hundreds of volunteer fire fighters might have wiped out the town.

WANTS INVESTIGATION

President Peabody, of Mutual, Enters Denial to Report.

New York, Jan. 9.—Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, has issued a denial of a published report that the executive offices of the company have endeavored to retard or restrain the so-called "house cleaning committee," of the company from making its report.

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Peabody, "there is no truth whatever in such reports, and I do not believe any of the executive officers is attempting in any way to retard or to restrain the committee. I am in entire harmony with the committee in its desire to sift the company's affairs to the bottom, and to recommend such action as may be for the best good of its policy holders.

"I presume the reason the full report of the company's investigating committee has not yet been made public is because the report is not yet ready."

Are You a Man

My Dear Brother: Are you the strong and kingly man you ought and want to be, or have the reckless acts of by-gone days brought loss of strength and thrown your nervous system out of tune? Do sanctimonious jaws make work go hard; and are you lost to men's delights because of lack of vim and vigor? Then use my

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

The same Wonder-Workers, advertised in the same papers, and sold by the same man from the same place for 8 years, during which scores of medical frauds have busted or gone to jail. My Wonder-Workers do not contain any poison, and they do not excite. They build up, strengthen, cure. Their use, one tablet at a dose, three times a day, cured over 600,000 cases of Weak Back, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele, Low Vitality, Weak Organs, Nervous Debility, Lost Ambition and Kidney and Bladder Troubles in Men of All Ages during the past 8 years easier, quicker and cheaper than they could have been cured in any other way; and on my honor as a man I tell you that you can be a man of vim and vigor if you, too, use

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

Be a strong, peerless, fearless, nervy, manly man, and hold high carnival with perfect health. The price is Only One Dollar per box, always cash with order, by express at your expense, or $1.15 by mail in plain, sealed package prepaid. If you order please mention this paper. Give men a square deal and am your friend.

GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, Ohio

FLYING MACHINE SPEEDY

Dayton Inventor Claims a Speed of Thirty-Eight Miles.

Dayton, O., Jan. 8.—Wilbur and Orville Wright, inventors of the flying machine now sought by the French government, believe they have solved the aerial navigation proposition. Orville Wright told some of their successes.

"On Sept. 26, at Huffman's Prairie," he said, "we drove the machine 17,961 metres (about seven miles) in eighteen minutes and nine seconds; on Sept. 29 it flew 19,570 meters (twelve and one-half miles) in nineteen minutes and fifty-five seconds; on Oct. 3, 24,535 meters (about fifteen and one-fourth miles) in twenty-five minutes and five seconds; on Oct. 4, 38,156 meters (about twenty and three-fourths miles) in thirty-three minutes and seventeen seconds, and on Oct. 5, 38,855 meters (about twenty-four and one-fourth miles) in thirty-eight minutes. In all these flights the speed was in the neighborhood of thirty-eight miles per hour. Flying in a straight line much higher speed could be attained with the same power. We carry two pounds of gasoline, and that will carry us from 400 to 500 miles, according to conditions."

PREACHER FAVORS CANTEEN.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The Rev. George D. Rogers, pastor of the First Baptist church of Highland Park, Ill., a suburb of this city, which is situated close to the large military post of Fort Sheridan, published a letter in the Evening Post yesterday in which he declares without reserve in favor of the re-establishment of the army canteen. He declares that he has made a study of conditions surrounding the army post at Fort Sheridan and has come to the conclusion that the existence of the canteen is the best solution of a difficult problem.

OHIO HEARING TO WAIT

Standard Oil Tactics Cause the Delay.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 9.—That he may conduct the inquiry in person, Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, has arranged for the postponement of the examination of Cleveland oil men which was to have opened here Monday. He now is in the midst of his fight against the Standard Oil company in New York, in which he will ask the aid of the supreme court. It will not be concluded until Wednesday at least, when he will hurry to Cleveland.

Dilatory tactics on the part of the oil trust's counsel caused the delay in the coming of Missouri's attorney general. They have jumped at every chance to delay Mr. Hadley's work, telling witnesses not to answer questions, and calling for verbatim reports of testimony.

Frank Rockefeller, just as his brother William G. Rockefeller, is regarded in New York, is looked upon as one of the most important witnesses in the Cleveland hearing. William Rockefeller will be called to the stand in the eastern hearing today or tomorrow.

Although William G. Rockefeller's knowledge of the Standard's affairs is exceeded only by that of his brother, John D., and H. H. Rogers, it is expected that he will refuse to answer questions on the advice of his counsel, as Rogers did Saturday.

But with Frank Rockefeller, Attorney General Hadley expects much better fortune. His known antipathy to his older brother, John D. Rockefeller, with whom he has not spoken since he fought for the financial life of his friend, James Corrigan, is expected to aid the Missouri attorney general in his examination.

Frank Rockefeller has said that he is perfectly willing to go on the witness stand and tell all that he knows of the Standard's affairs, but he added that he was afraid he was not well informed as to its operations in Missouri.

The aim of the Missouri attorney general in his New York investigation, has been to show that the Republic and Watters-Pierce oil companies were subsidiary organizations of the Standard Oil company, notwithstanding their protestations that they are independent concerns. This is the charge that he has brought in suits against them in the Missouri courts.

In the inquiry Saturday, Attorney General Hadley asked H. H. Rogers if he knew W. T. McKee, of Cleveland, of the Republic Oil company. Rogers replied that he did not.

Neither McKee nor W. E. Judd, for both of whom subpenas have been issued to appear at the hearing in this city, has arrived here since they were issued. Saturday deputy sheriffs left the subpenas at their homes, as they also did at the home of John Teagle. Residence service, however, does not become active until after the men return home. Attorneys say they can be absent throughout the entire hearing without danger of molestation by the courts.

These men's testimony will be quite important. Saturday Mr. Hadley tried to learn from H. H. Rogers if Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle did not sell out to Alexander McDonald and W. H. Tilford, employes of the Standard. He also asked if three clerks in the Standard offices at No. 26 Broadway, were not named as the incorporators of the new company, the Republic Oil company. Rogers replied that he did not know about the transaction.

C. W. Scofield, who has been subpenaed for the Cleveland hearing, when asked the questions that Hadley put to Rogers, refused to make any reply regarding them. The same questions were put to Daniel Shurmer and he replied that the statements assumed in the Missouriian's questions were not facts.

"McDonald and Tilford had nothing to do with the sale of the Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle oil interests," said Mr. Shurmer. "The company was not sold to the Standard Oil company, nor is the Republic Oil company now controlled by the Standard."

He would not name the men who did purchase his interests.

CLEVER COP IS TRAMPLED

"Ajax" Whitman Badly Hurt by Runaway Horse.

New York, Jan. 9.—Selig Whitman, a bicycle policeman, long known as "Ajax" because of his remarkable strength, shown in his duty and in police athletic contests, was badly hurt in stopping a runaway ice wagon horse at 130th street and Fifth avenue. After he leaped from the saddle of his bicycle to the horse's head, at his top speed, he was shaken off by the excited animal, trampled under its hoofs and crushed by the wheels of the heavy wagon. He was taken, unconscious, to Harlem hospital, where it was found he had received severe contusions and bruises.

AJAX WHITMAN
PHOTO BY OBERMOLLER & SON.

"Ajax" Whitman is one of the best known patrolmen on the police force because of his great physical strength and athletic exploits and his general good nature. His friends in and out of the police force rejoiced with him a week ago in the arrival of a ten-pound boy of a vigor and lustiness that promised to outdo his father's.

"OUTSIDE MEN" FOR CANAL

Washington, Jan. 9.—Civil service rules and regulations will not hereafter apply, so far as the Isthmian canal commission is concerned, to the employment of what is termed, in a general way, "outside men," that is, track layers, skilled laborers, foremen, etc. To other classes of employes, stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers and other "inside men" the civil service rules will continue to apply.

This determination was reached yesterday afternoon at a conference at the White House, in which, beside the President and Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian canal commission; John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the canal, and Civil Service Commissioner Colley were the participants.

DECATUR AGAIN ON TRIAL

Charged With Countenancing Hazing of a Classman.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 9.—The first court-martial of a midshipman under the act of 1903 providing dismissal for "encouraging or countenancing hazing," began this morning. Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., of Portsmouth, N. H., being on trial. This charge is supported by one specification, that Decatur countenanced the hazing of a fourth classman, Gaylord Church, of Meadville, Pa.

There is also a charge of hazing under the act of 1874, unde which there are two specifications. No courts-martial have been called under the later act previous to this because it was believed that the superintendent of the naval academy had powers of summary dismissal under it. A recent opinion of the attorney general holds, however, that the power can only be exercised after conviction before a court-martial.

Decatur has already undergone one trial for hazing and was acquitted. He is regarded as one of the best students in the class which will graduate next month.

The next midshipman to be tried is John Paul Miller, of Lancaster, Ky., also a member of the first class. There are charges under both acts against him, each supported by four specifications. Among the midshipmen of the fourth class, whom it is alleged that Miller hazed, is Henry C. Cooper, Jr., of Oxford, N. C., the youth who was stricken with paralysis in a class room about a month ago, and whose previous hazing was rumored at the time, but denied by him.

The court at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon announced that a verdict had been reached in Marzoni's case, but it will not be made public until it has received the approval of Admiral Sands, superintendent of the naval academy.

DREW STRAWS FOR BRIDE

Virginia Girl Decides in Novel Way Before Guests.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 4.—John, William and Henry Mock, wealthy brothers of Davis county, N. C., were in love with Nellie Depass, the daughter of Jacob Depass, a neighbor.

Miss Nellie could not decide among them. She told each of the trio to get ready as though he were the favored one. When the guests assembled she announced that she had decided to let the brothers draw straws to see which one she should marry.

The shortest straw fell to the lot of the youngest brother. Hiss Nellie thereupon took his arm, and the minister, who was there for the occasion, made her Mrs. Henry Mock, the other brothers acting as groomsmen.

TO SHOW HER FLAG.

Washington, Jan. 9. — The German gunboat Panther, now on a cruise in South American waters, and which has, on several occasions, figured in international incidents, will according to information received here shortly visit Buenos Ayers, and later make a trip along the Parana and the Paraguay rivers and call at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. The purpose of the visit it is believed is a desire of Germany to show her flag in the small republic in which there are considerable German commercial interests.

PATTISON IS OVERTAXED

New Governor Had to Cut Short Evening Reception.

Columbus, O., Jan. 9.—Under the advice of physicians Governor Pattison took his place in the receiving line at the public and official reception in the senate chamber last evening with the understanding that he would rest himself at regular periods of twenty minutes each during the entire evening.

The great crush of people which poured through the chamber during the reception to the general public taxed the governor's strength greatly. Later and while the members of the general assembly and state officials were being received the governor seemed to become more exhausted than ever. He was ordered to go home immediately and the reception was ended half an hour in advance of the time intended while a crush of people was yet endeavoring to pass along the receiving line. On his way home the governor stopped simply to say good evening to the merrymakers at the inaugural smoker at the Hartman hotel.

The reception was perhaps the most notable event of its kind in the history of the state. Upon the raised floor of the senate chamber were those in the receiving line, the governor's staff and 200 members of the general receiving committee. Outside the railing the Fourth Regiment band rendered a splendid program of music.

Mrs. Pattison assisted in the receiving in a most charming manner. Whenever the governor was ordered to rest Mrs. Pattison stepped into line and took the place of her husband. The family of the governor and his immediate inaugural party stood just behind the receiving line.

There was a terrific crush at the ball which started at 10 o'clock in the new Memorial hall on Broad street. Over 4,000 invitations were issued, more than enough to crowd the hall. Mrs. Pattison and daughters participated in the dancing, while 2,000 spectators looked down from the galleries. Cincinnati society people were conspicuous, including many of the close personal friends of the governor.

Governor Herrick did not remain for any of the festivities of the evening. As soon as he had completed the formal part of the inauguration program required of him he started for Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Herrick and son, Parmely.

Mrs. Pattison's inaugural gown was of white lace over satin, high in the neck. It was a noticeable fact that all of the ladies in the Patttson immediate party wore severe high necked gowns, although decollete gowns predominated at the reception and ball.

Miss Earnestine Pattison, the youngest of the two girls, wore a simple dress of white silk with lace yolk; Miss Aletheia, wore pink dotted net. The girls, surrounded by some of their young Columbus friends, formed a second receiving line in the east side of the senate chamber.

Mrs. Wade Ellis, wife of the attorney general, was one of the handsomely dressed women of the evening. Her gown was shell pink mousseline silk with decorations of silver. Mrs. L. C. Laylin, wife of the secretary of state, wore white crepe de chene, with pearl passementerie; Mrs. John Shuff, of Cincinnati, wore pale yellow chiffon cloth trimmed with silver and gold lace.

Mrs. Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, who came late, was very stunning. She wore a princess gown of white chiffon, decorated with applique of pink rosebuds and trailing green vines. She wore long black gloves and a black aigrette in her hair, a very effective combination. With her were Mrs. W. A. Colver, in black crepe de chene; Mrs. Alfred Whitaker, in a gown of pink and white stripped silk; Mrs. M. A. Fanning, in white with blue trimmings and Mrs. Charles Ranney, wearing an entire white gown.

There was a rumor afloat that Miss Bessie Johnson, the mayor's daughter, was of the party and there was a general craning of necks to see her, but she did not appear. Mrs. Hamilton, wife of a former governor of Illinois, and a sister to Mrs. Pattison, stood just back of the receiving line. She wore a gown of white chiffon cloth with silver spangles.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senate — When the senate reconvened today after the holiday recess R. M. La Follette took his seat as a member from Wisconsin. Resolutions to reprint a magazine article by Mr. Newlands and for the regulation of senate patronage were adopted. A resolution calling for information concerning the status of affairs in Santo Domingo was presented by Mr. Tillman and went over for discussion. Mr. Gallinger announced that debate of the ship subsidy bill would be postponed until next Monday, when the bill will be taken up as unfinished business. At 2:14 p. m. the senate went into executive session and at 2:23 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

House—The Philippine tariff bill was before the house today, Mr. Payne, who has charge of the measure, speaking for nearly four hours in its favor. The portion of the President's annual message on insurance, which was the subject of a seven days' discussion preceding the holiday recess, was disposed of temporarily when the judiciary committee was instructed to give an opinion as to the extent congress has power to control corporations other than railways. Acting on a printed charge that members of the house are abusing the franking privilege, the postoffice committee was instructed to make an investigation. At 4:20 p. m. the house adjourned until tomorrow.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Senate.—The senate was not in session.

House.—The day was devoted to debate on the Philippine tariff bill, Champ Clark, of Missouri, a Democrat, making a long speech in its favor in which he severely arraigned the sugar and tobacco interests, and Representative Fordney, of Michigan, speaking in opposition to the measure.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senate—The senate today gave attention to the Panama canal, the situation in Santo Domingo and the merchant marine shipping bill. The canal matter came up in connection with a message from the President transmitting the annual reports of the Isthmian canal commission and the Panama Railroad company, which were referred to the committee on interoceanic canals. The Dominican discussion arose on Mr. Tillman's resolution making inquiry of the President concerning the status of affairs in the island republic. Mr. Gellinger opened the debate on the merchant marine shipping bill.

House.—Legislation for the District of Columbia had the right of way under the rules of the house today, and the few bills on the calendar from the district committee were disposed of. Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, then spoke strongly for tariff revision from the Democratic standpoint, the Philippine tariff being brought up for discussion.

THE MARKETS.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Jan. 9.—Close.—Reflecting numerous reports of favorable progress in the wheat harvesting in Argentina and reassuring weather reports caused wheat to display a weaker undertone. Although cash and May showed no decline at the opening, July worked off ¼c. Market had a sluggish trend, which induced some liquidation. Prices consequently turned lower, May and July both being affected. Cash ruled unchanged. The initial weakness was increased by the weaker flour cables. Chicago had a more or less irregular trend. Feeling the general weakness, the market sold down, but later a mild reaction set in, influenced by some well scattered buying orders. Receipts were large, the northwest showing particularly larger figures.

Covering by shorts and a big decrease in the available caused a reaction in wheat, the market recovering all early losses and advancing to a higher level than yesterday at the close. Demand by the millers for cash brightened, giving additional color to the trading. Exports were 705,000 bushels; estimates were 11 cars.

Primary wheat receipts were 620,000 bushels against 1,546,000 a week ago and 470,000 a year ago; shipments were 208,000 bushels against 282,000 and 277,000.

Lower corn prices at Liverpool had a depressing effect here. The demand was neither large nor persistent. Receipts were large. Offerings were inclined to come out more freely as the unsettled situation in wheat became apparent. Closing was quiet with early losses regained. Available supply showed an increase of 1,052,000 bushels. Exports were 678,000 bushels; estimates were 145 cars.

Primary corn receipts were 698,000 bushels against 1,248,000 a week ago and 932,000 a year ago; shipments were 508,000 bushels against 732,000 and 574,000.

Oats continued to rule dull, with prices easing off. Market was sympathetic, reflecting the losses sustained in wheat and corn. Movement continues liberal. Market was stripped of any particular feature. Buying was believed to be heavy. Closing prices were steady. Exports were 644,000 bushels; estimates were 77 cars. Available decreased 158,000 bushels.

Clover seed had a weaker undertone. Demand was slow, while offerings were apparently more liberal. Receipts were light. Shipping demand was only moderately active. Undertone was steady. Prices eased off with the market a few cents down at the closing. Estimates were 400 bags.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 9.	Close Jan. 8.
Wheat—					
Cash	88	88¼	88	88¼	88
May	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¾	90¾
July	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	86
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	45	45
May	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45	45
July	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	33¾	33¾
May	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	33⅞
July	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.15	8.17
Jan.	8.17	8.17	8.15	8.15	8.17
Feb.	8.22	8.22	8.20	8.20	8.22
March	8.27	8.27	8.25	8.25	8.27
April	8.10	8.10	8.07	8.10	8.07
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	67	67
No. 3	....	....	....	63	63
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.62½	1.60
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	8.02½	8.00

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	91½	92	92¼	92	91¾
July	88¾	89½	88¾	89½	88⅞
Corn—					
May	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜
July	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	86	86¼	85⅜	86¼	86¼
July	81⅜	81⅞	81¼	81⅞	81⅜
Jan.	....	....	....	82⅜	....

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	85¼	85¼
July	....	....	....	86¾	86⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	85¾	85½
July	....	....	....	86¾	86½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Jan.	83⅜	84	83⅜	84	83⅝
May	87¼	87⅞	86⅜	87⅞	87⅜
July	84⅝	84⅝	83⅜	84⅝	84¼
Sept.	82⅝	83⅛	82⅜	83	82⅝
Corn—					
Jan.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅛
May	43⅜	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	44⅝
July	45½	45¼	44⅞	45¼	45⅛
Sept.	45¼	45¼	45	45¼	....
Oats—					
Jan.	30¾	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	31
May	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32¼
July	30⅝	30⅞	30½	30⅝	30⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	13.75	13.77	13.60	13.65	13.85
May	14.06	14.06	13.87	13.92	14.12
July	14.12	14.12	14.00	14.00	14.20
Lard—					
Jan.	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.55	7.62
May	7.72	7.72	7.62	7.65	7.75
July	7.77	7.77	7.72	7.75	7.85
Ribs—					
Jan.	7.50	7.50	7.42	7.45	7.50
May	7.62	7.62	7.55	7.60	7.67
July	7.72	7.72	7.67	7.72	7.77

Wool.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.—Wool dealers believe that the market will soon need a large replenishing. Buyers who have been following the market closely have taken many samples for examination. During the week worsted mills and woolen interests have operated. Territories, California and Texas short wools, fine fleeces and Australian merinos have changed hands at full prices. Fleece wools are firmer. Ohio and Pennsylvania fine delaine has moved moderately at 37c. Ohio XX has been active at 35c. Fine unwashed is held at 27@28c. Three-eighths and half-bloods remain at 34@35c, with quarters 33½@34c. Michigan fleeces are dull. Three-eighths is quiet at 33@34c, and quarters are quoted at 25@26c.

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 9.—The cotton market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points in spite of disappointing Liverpool futures and following the call worked up to a net advance of about 4@5 points on covering and Wall Street buying.

The support was not aggressive, however, being mainly in the way of covering preparatory to the census report, and the market during the middle of the morning worked back to about the closing figures of yesterday. Trading was fairly active at first, but became very quiet later and showed comparatively little feature with the tone fairly steady. Liverpool reported a fair spot business and private advices reported no change in southern spot conditions.

Cotton futures opened steady. Jan. offered 11.38; Feb., 11.40; March, 11.48; April, 11.55; May, 11.59; July, 11.69; Aug., 11.54; Sept., 10.90 bid; Oct., 10.85.

The market at midday was quiet, but steady, with price about unchanged 2 points higher. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11.75; middling gulf, 12.00. Estimated receipts at the ports today, 24,000 bales, against 22,588 last week and 37,800 last year. For the week, 125,000 bales, against 149,799 last week, and 179,893 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 6,782 bales, against 20,058 last year, and at Houston, 8,532 bales, against 9,139 last year.

Cotton, spot, closed quiet; middling uplands, 11.75; middling gulf, 12.00; sales, 708 bales.

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 9.—(Wall Street).—The stock market opened active and generally higher, but there was a sprinkling of losses, including some influential stock. The principal changes were amongst the specialties. Cotton Oil rose 1½, and Lead, Central Leather, Colorado Fuel and Northwestern about a point. Atchison and Reading were up large fractions. There was a decline of about a point in Locomotive.

Talk of encouraging trade conditions roused into action the various pools and cliques operating in the metal industrials and they were bid up materially. Except for the unusually large buying of the less active transcontinental stocks railroad shares were not conspicuous. Some of the noteworthy advances were Tennessee Coal 3¾, Northwestern and the Republic Steel stocks 3½, Great Northern pfd. 3¼, General Electric 2¾, Virginia-Carolina Chemical 2½, Sloss Sheffield Steel, U. S. Realty and Cotton Oil 2, American Car 1¾, and Northern Pacific, Norfolk & Western, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, Sugar, Pacific Mail, United States Pipe, Twin City Rapid Transit, Pressed Steel Car and American Ice 1 to 1¾. The general active list was sold heavily later, Union Pacific yielding a point from its highest and Amalgamated selling as much below yesterday's closing. Anaconda dropped 20 points to 250. St. Paul exceptionally showed strength, rising to 184¼.

Brooklyn Transit rose conspicuously 1¾ and St. Paul strong at an advance of 1½. U. S. Steel pfd. gained ⅞ at 107¾, a record price, but the common was sold to take profit. Northwestern rose an extreme 5, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha 1¾, St. Paul pfd. 2, Westinghouse Electric and New York Dock 1½, and the Kansas & Texas stocks, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Metropolitan Street Railway and Hide and Leather pfd. about a point. There was steady profit-taking in other quarters of the list, notably Union Pacific, Reading, Amalgamated Copper and others. Consolidated Gas fell 1½. Pennsylvania rose a point at noon. Bonds were active and firm. There was large buying of the Burlington joint fours.

Buying of an aggressive character developed in new quarters, several of the stocks that had been conspicuously backward in the morning becoming very strong. There was realizing at one point or another, but very few of the important leaders were affected more than a small fraction. St. Paul fell back to about 184 and Sugar also lost its 1-point gain. Reading and Western Maryland improved 1½ and Southern Pacific, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie pfd. and Corn Products pfd. 1.

Live Stock.

Trade in live stock grades today ruled slow with prices generally at the old levels. Demand for hogs was scattered. Offerings were small owing to light receipts. Cattle, sheep, calves and lambs were quiet.

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 250 to 300 lbs., $5.50; good mediums, average 200 to 250 lbs. and up, $5.50; Yorkers, $5.45@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.45; pigs, $5.45; stags and roughs, $3.00@4.80.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, $4.00@5.25; fair to good steers, $3.00@3.75; good to choice feeders, $3.50@4.25; fair to best cows, $3.00@3.50; common and light heifers, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Calves—Choice veals, $7.50; fair to good veals, $5.50@6.50; heavy and few veals, $2.00@4.00.

Sheep and lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $4.25@4.85; good mixed sheep, $4.00@4.50; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $7.25.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Jan. 9.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs, 40 higher; all grades, $5.55. Calves, 150; steady. Sheep and lambs light; steady; top lambs, $8.00. Cattle, 3; active.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 9.—(Swope, H. W. & H.'s Special Telegram to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts 2 cars; market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market was strong. All grades $5.70.

Lambs—Receipts, 10 cars; best lambs at 8@8¼c; yearlings, 7c; best wether sheep, 6@6¼c; mixed sheep, 5½@5¾c; heavy ewes, 5½; culls, 3@4c; calves, 6@9¼c.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; market steady. Beeves, $2.65@6.25; cows and heifers, $1.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.65; Texans, $3.50@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; market slow, weak to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.25@5.50; good heavy, $5.35@5.52½; rough heavy, $5.20@5.30; light, $5.20@5.45; pigs, $4.75@5.20; bulk of sales, $5.30@5.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; market strong. Sheep, $4.00@6.10; lambs, $4.90@8.00.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Jan. 9.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts 40 cars. Market active; steady. Mixed $5.55, few $5.60; closing steady. Cattle, sheep, lambs strong.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	76½	77	76	76¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	156	156⅝	153⅞	154⅝
Atchison	95¼	95½	94⅞	94⅞
Atchison pfd.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
Am. Car & F. Co	42	43¼	41¼	42⅝
Anaconda	261	262	250	254
Amal. Copper	108¾	110½	108¼	109
Am. Tob. 4s	81	81½	81	81
Am. Tob. pfd	105¾	105¾	105½	105½
Am. Smelters	165½	165⅞	164½	164¾
Am. Woolen Co	46	....	45¾	45¾
Am. Fy. com	14	14¾	14¼	14⅝